The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Prince Augustus, of Portugal, Proposed for the Spanish Throne.

Peaceful Opening of the General Elections in France.

Important Reports and Rumors from Cuba.

Reported Landing of Fillibusters on the Cuban Coast.

Rumors of a Battle and Heavy Spanish Losses.

SPAIN.

A New Candidate for the Throne—Prince Augustus of Portugal—Colonial Minister Ad Interim

MADRID, Sunday, May 23.

It is rumered that Prince AUGUSTUS of Portugal will be put forward as a candidate for the Spanish throne, and that negotiations are on foot for his marriage to a daughter of the Duke of MONTPENSIER.

Admiral TOPETE has been appointed Minister of the Colonies *ad interim*.

FRANCE.

Presentation of Minister Washburne to the Emperor—Beginning of the Elections—The French Derby.

PARIS, Sunday, May 23.

Gen. DIX, the American Minister, to-day had an interview with the Emperor, at which he introduced Mr. WASHBURNE as his successor, and took formal leave of His Majesty. Mr. WASHBURNE then presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France.

The general elections for members of the Corps Legislatif commenced to-day. The voting in the city progresses quietly, and reports from all parts of the country show that tranquillity prevails.

The French Derby took place to-day. The grand prize of Paris was won by Count F. DE LAGRANGE'S ch. c. *Consul*, by *Monarque*, out of *Lady Left*, beating *Sardaigne*, second, and *Pandour*, third. The betting at the start stood three to one against *Consul*, and five to one against *Sardaigne* and *Pandour*. Fourteen ran.

Wreck of an American Schooner at Sea.

MARSEILLES, Sunday, May 23.

The American schooner *Angelica* was abandoned at sea, and her crew were landed at this port.

CHINA.

The Persecution of Christians—End of the Difficulty.

LONDON, Sunday, May 23.

The difficulty with the Chinese Government, arising out of the persecution of the Christians in the North, has been settled. The latest dispatches from the British Legation at Pekin state that the Mandarin who countenanced the persecutions has been removed from office.

CUBA.

Reported Landing of Fillibusters—Fight on the Shore—Fighting Elsewhere—Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 22, } *via* Key West, Sunday, May 23. }

Information has been received here of the landing of three hundred fillibusters near Gibara. There was an obstinate fight with the troops on the shore, in which the Spanish captured two cannon, and lost thirty-two men, and the insurgents lost eighty killed and wounded. The result is unknown.

Fighting is reported near Trinidad and Cienfuegos with heavy losses and appalling atrocities on both sides.

Remedios is in a state of anarchy. The insurgents are ubiquitous in that jurisdiction, and small bands of Spaniards and Cubans are engaged in mutual murder and robbery.

The Latest Reported Spanish Defeat—Dispatch from Cespedes to the Cubans at Washington—The Spanish Loss Set at 1,000—Severe Fighting Reported.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 23.

News has been received direct from CESPEDES, by Cubans in this city, confirming fully the defeat of the Spanish forces in attempting to open the railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe. The date and channel of receipt is kept private, for prudential reasons. The loss of the Spaniards is set down at about 1,000 in killed and wounded. The Cuban force is stated to have been 3,500 men under QUESADA, intrenched on the road, and the Spanish numbered about the same. The fighting was by far the severest which has taken place during the war. The battle was decided by the arrival of the Marquis of SANTA LUCIO with 4,000 men, a large number of wh m were mounted, but who, though very poorly armed, made a desperate and successful charge on the flank of the Spaniards. Of 500 colored troops a little over 400 shot their officers and went over to the Cubans. The remainder are neither with the insurgents nor the Spaniards, and are supposed to have taken to the woods. All the baggage, provisions and ammunition of the Spaniards, carried in ten cars and dragged on the rails by oxen, together with the dead and the chief part of the wounded were abandoned to the Cubans, who after the battle advanced six miles to San Miguel, where they destroyed the barracks and quarters in sight of the retreating Spaniards. The loss of the Cubans is given at several hundred but the Cubans here ridicule the idea of its being equal to that of the enemy who attacked the intrenchments. A vessel, since returned to the United States, had a few days before landed arms and ammunition. The Spanish General LETONA is reported wounded, but whether in that action it is not said. CESPEDES and the insurgents feel confident of success.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 23.

The United States steamer *Yantic* has arrived from Hayti.

The Government has received no official dispatches announcing the landing o fillibusters on the island.

Fire at Hudson—Burning of the Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot.

HUDSON, N. J., Sunday, May 23.

The Hudson River Railroad freight building in this city took fire at 2 o'clock this morning and was entirely destroyed. The loss is about $10,000; insured for $2,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. WM. E. SNYDER, freight agent, is the principal loser. Many others doing business with the railroad lose small amounts of freight.

Death of a California Pioneer—Damaging Rain-storm—Sales of Mining Shares for the Week.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 22.

GEORGE GORDON, a pioneer and prominent citizen of San Francisco, died yesterday.

It has rained for several days past throughout the entire coast, and it still continues. It is thought considerable damage will be done to the crops.

Mining shares during the week were irregular, closing a little off on most descriptions: Alpha, 32; Belcher, $21; Bullion, $20; Chollar, $292; Confidence, $34; Crown Point, $62; Empire Mills, $70; Gould & Curry, $113; Hall & Norcross, $176; Imperial, $103; Kentuck, $262; Incidental, $22; Ophir, $24; Overman, $36; Savage, $105; Sierra Nevada, $51; Yellow Jacket, $72.

The Kickapoo Indians—Why they Refuse to go on to their Reservation—Their Hatred of Texas.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 23.

The Kickapoo Indians, who now live near Painted Rock Crossing, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, and are devastating the vast pastoral regions of Western Texas, went to that country from their reservation near Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1861, to avoid participation in the war of the rebellion. While on the way they were met near the line of Indian Territory by a force of Confederates under JACK BAYLOR, a cruel frontier fighter, who at one time recommended extermination as the true way of treating Indians. In this attack some of the principal men of the tribe, together with women and children, were killed. The majority of them finally reached Mexico, where they swore vengeance against all Texans, and ever since have been making raids into Texas, killing many whites and stealing horses. Major MOORE, of San Antonio, now in Washington, has just completed an extensive trip of several thousand miles through the regions infested by these savages, and ascertained that they are anxious to return to their people on the reservation in Kansas, or rather the new reservation in the Indian territory, set aside for them by a recent act of Congress. They, however, will not trust themselves in Texas without an escort of troops. Major MOORE, by appointment, had a conference with Commissioner PARKER yesterday, during which he laid matters fully before him, recommending that an officer be detached for the purpose of conferring with the Indians and arranging for their return. The Major showed that such a course would relieve the Texan frontier from great evils and possibly avert an expensive campaign. The Commissioner took the subject under consideration and stated he would also lay it before the Secretary of the Interior, and at the same time said he had no doubt action would immediately be taken provided the laws of Congress would permit.

WASHINGTON.

General Butler on the Alabama Claims Question—His Views in Regard to War with England—How He would have the Vexed Question Settled at Once—The New-York Post Office—The Question of Decorating the Graves of Confederate Dead.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 23.

General BUTLER left here to-night for his home in Massachusetts. In a conversation on the subject of our threatened complications with England, he expressed himself of the opinion that Great Britain could not, without endangering her very existence as a nation, enter into a war with the United States. While he holds that hostilities between the two countries are almost an impossibility, he is rather inclined to think that the United States would have more to gain than to lose in a contest of the kind. The struggle would necessarily be a naval one, "for," said he, "there are Irish enough in New-England to take Canada, in less time than it requires to talk about it." A maritime war is far less expensive than one on land, and there would be no ocasion whatever for large and costly armies. There was dissatisfaction and dissension in every part of the British dominions, which needed only a little fanning to make a devouring flame. But his principal argument in favor of a war was that it would stop the importations and do more for the encouragement of our home manufactures than all the legislation that could be framed in a quarter of a century. Mr. MOTLEY has gone to Europe, "but," said General BUTLER, "his instructions are simply to do nothing. The British will have to open negotiations, and I do not believe they will be in a hurry to resume them. I would make them settle the question in this way in a short time. I would give them ample opportunity to digest the situation, and in six months or so, if they offered no settlement, issue a proclamation of non-intercourse. Then, deprived of a market for her manufactures, her artisans and shopkeepers, thrown out of employment and out of business, would institute bread riots, and rise in insurrection all over the Kingdom. That would soon settle the *Alabama* difficulty."

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

Some inquiries have been received here about the status of the New-York Post-office building. I learn that there is nothing to prevent breaking ground for the work immediately, if the Commissioners appointed to transfer the site will execute their task, which they are now authorized to do by the act of the New-York Legislature, authorizing the consent of the City, already given by Mayor HALL. It is reported that Mr. A. T. STEWART, who is a member of the Commission, thinks the selected site inappropriate, and that he is willing to dispose of his store, corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, for that purpose.

THE SOLDIERS' GRAVE DECORATIONS.

The ceremony of decorating the graves of the forty thousand Union dead, who lie buried in the vicinity of Washington, will take place on Saturday, and from the extensive preparations now on foot, the scene is expected to be of a very impressive and interesting character. A Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a Committee of the principal ladies of the city have charge of the solemnities, and a number of minor sub-committees are lending their assistance. By order of the President, all the Departments are to be closed. The cemetery near Alexandria, as that at Arlington, will be decorated on Saturday, and on Sunday, the 30th, the cemetery at the Soldiers' Home, and those near Fort Stevens will be decorated without ceremonies, and also the graves of all soldiers in Oak Hill Cemetery, at Georgetown, and and at Glenwood and the Congressional Cemetery. The question of decorating the graves of the Confederate dead has come up, but at a meeting of a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic resolutions were adopted that, while "they bore no malice to the dead, they would not divide the honors by decorating Confederate graves, and thereby taint the character of those who sacrificed their lives for their country."

THE BANK DEPOSITORIES.

A number of gentlemen interested in national banks had an audience of the Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday. They endeavored to convince him that it would be inexpedient to reduce the number of United States national bank depositories in the various cities of the Union, urging that it would give the banks selected for this purpose advantages over the others which would enable them to break down their competitors. Mr. BOUTWELL told the delegation that it was not an inherent privilege of any banking institution, and that it was his duty to see that proper facilities were afforded for the transaction of Government business, and that it was his intention to designate a sufficient number of banks in each city for that purpose.

THE CASE OF DOUGLASS.

The printers belonging to the Union are causing on the case of DOUGLASS, the colored printer, but appear to be unable to come to any conclusion on the subject. The printers outside the Government office are in favor of making his case an exception, and allowing him to work without admission to the Union. Those employed in the Government office, however, insist on a direct vote on his admission.

FUNERAL OF COMMODORE M'CAULEY.

The remains of Commodore CHARLES STUART MCCAULEY were interred here this afternoon in Oak Hill Cemetery. The funeral was attended by citizens and by officers of the Navy, Army and Marine Corps. The pall bearers were Generals DELAFIELD and SHIRAS, of the Army; General ZEILIN, of the Marine Corps; Admirals POOR, HARWOOD, DAHLGREN and POWELL, of the Navy, and W. W. CORCORAN. Deceased was 76 years of age.

PERSONAL.

Colonel EDGAR W. DENNIS, Judge-Advocate, for some time past on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate-General in this city, has tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately. Having served through the war and during reconstruction, he retires from the army to take the position of attorney in the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, with present headquarters at Topeka. Colonel DENNIS will be well remembered for his able services with General SICKLES in the latter's successful reconstruction policy in North and South Carolina, and in his retirement the Bureau of Military Justice loses one of its ablest and most accomplished officers.

Mr. SAM. WARD, iron-clad merchant, invited General BUTLER to his little dinner party a few evenings ago, but the General found that he was otherwise engaged.

The President and a portion of his family attended services at the Metropolitan Methodist Church to-day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 23.

MINISTER MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The most that can be reliably ascertained of the instructions to Minister MOTLEY is that they are more of a general than specific character, and do not contemplate any speedy action on his part with regard to the *Alabama* and other claims, in view of the present sentiment in England upon the subject, if for no other reason. Mr. MOTLEY will inform Her Majesty's Government of the desire of our own to adjust all pending questions on a basis that will strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

WRECKED CREWS AT LIVERPOOL.

The United States Consul at Liverpool reports to the Department of State the rescue of the crews of the American vessels *Coudral*, of Boston, and *Dencey*, of Bucksport, by a Spanish bark, both having been lost at sea. The officers and crew were brought to Liverpool.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The supply of fractional currency in the Treasury being exhausted, no new fractional notes or notes of the denominations of $1 and $2 will be issued in exchange for old currency until the new plates and water-marked paper recently ordered by the Secretary are ready, which will be about the 1st of next July.

Mr. Boutwell and His Policy—He is Supported by the President—The "Three Per Cents"—What Shall Be Done With Them?—Progress of the Colored Race—Mr. Sumner and the President—A Sixty-Thousand-Dollar Man.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 22, 1869.

Secretary BOUTWELL is in receipt of as much disinterested advice and criticism concerning his policy as though the cash in the Treasury were his private fortune, and he had asked for counsel as to the best means of devoting it to the public good. As is the case with doctors of physic, so the financial doctors never agree upon any one prominent feature. Take the leading New-York papers, for instance; no two of them agree upon any principal point. One finds fault because he sells gold and buys bonds; another because he don't sell more of the one and buy more of the other; another because he don't redeem the three per cents instead of the bonds; and another because it is bound to find fault generally, no matter what is done. So with the advice and suggestions of bankers and political economists, the prescription of each one will cure, and nothing else will. In view of all this multifarious advice and criticism, it is not wonderful that Mr. BOUTWELL should find it best to follow his own judgment, and leave support to be based upon the results of his policy as developed. It may be interesting to know that in his general policy of doing something toward reducing the debt he has a strong supporter in the person of the President. General GRANT has been, from the outset, very anxious that a *beginning* in this direction should be made. He is prepossessed in favor of the sinking-fund policy, but does not especially care by what agency the policy of reducing the debt is initiated. He realizes the fact that any method will be popular with the people and strengthen the credit of the Government, in the end, which exhibits a steady, even though gradual reduction of the aggregate of the national debt. Such a fact, thoroughly developed, will convince the people that the money they pay for taxes is being applied to its proper uses, and that an Administration which reduces and keeps its expenditures below its receipts is entitled to respect and confidence.

It is a suggestive fact that the policy of redeeming the three per cent. certificates, which is contraction and nothing else, is urged both by the friends and opponents of contraction—by people at the East, because it will compel the banks to put fifty millions of greenbacks in their reserve funds to supply their places; and by people at the West, who worship greenbacks and cry aloud for more currency, for reasons which it is hard to understand, considering its effect. Just here is the difficulty and danger of this class of obligations. To withdraw them, the Secretary, having no currency, must first sell gold to obtain it, thus withdrawing it temporarily from circulation; for it *is* in circulation, and is *not* in the reserve. Then he redeems the certificates with his currency, and it goes—where? *Not* into circulation, but *by law* it takes the place of the redeemed certificates. Then comes a redoubled cry from the West and South for more currency; another attack on Congress—only defeated last time by sharp management—resulting next time, in all probability, in a complete overturning of the banking interests in the North and East, or national banking on a free basis, with central redemption—which, if it could be secured, would be worth the danger of the attempt. This is more fully appreciated here than in New-York, because political combinations in Congress can be formed to accomplish results which may be the very opposite of what may there be deemed sound financial policy.

It may be said that this is, in substance, an argument demonstrating the necessity of putting out of existence so dangerous an element of circulation. Possibly it is, and it ought, unquestionably, to be done. The spasms of contraction would surely follow, and the result in the end would be beneficial. But how would the opponents of contraction, now urging the retirement of these certificates, be pleased with such a result?

The colored people are getting along in the world. It has been for General GRANT, who made freedom for the slave possible, to give them other opportunities for enjoying their rights, chief among which, according to the new reading, are life, liberty and the pursuit of office. A colored postmaster in the heart of Georgia, right among the proudest chivalry, is the chief triumph of the week. Think of TOOMBS, instead of calling the roll of his slaves in the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument, only calling for his letters from HENRY M. TURNER, preacher and Postmaster, at Macon, Ga.! Two colored men appointed to clerkships in the Internal Revenue Office, and two hopeful scions of FREDERICK DOUGLASS, who set their father's types, years ago, both in Government employ, one in the Government Printing Office, and the other a clerk in a district office, presided over by a representative of another race "bowed down" by the prejudices of modern civilization. What sweet revenges come out of this new order of things that places this descendant of the tribe of Levi and this descendant of the tribe of Ham in such conspicuous juxtaposition. To be an ordinary white man now-a-days, with only Good Samaritan qualities, is to be a very ordinary thing, indeed, and merits no recognition from the eminent gentleman who is "so engrossed with the thoughts of the race" that he "has no time for individuals."

By the way, it was Mr. SUMNER who secured another recognition of "the race," in the appointment of Mr. TURNER, above alluded to. That was his business the day he called at the White House, and failed to see the President—which has been represented in a grossly false and outrageous light. The President was just about to depart for the Interior Department, and his few remaining moments were occupied with important papers requiring his signature. The President sent word that he was very busy, but if Mr. SUMNER'S business was important, he would see him, notwithstanding, in a few moments. Mr. SUMNER sent word back in substance: "Say to the President I never call unless I have business of importance, but if he is very much occupied I will not press an interview today." He then repaired to the War Department, and laid the matter before General RAWLINS, and in conference with the Postmaster-General a day or two afterward, the appointment was arranged. The statement that any coolness exists between the President and Mr. SUMNER on this account, or that the latter used the uncivil language attributed to him, is untrue.

To illustrate the tender manner in which the public goose is plucked by revenue officials of the Johnson *régime*, read the following brief but interesting conversation, which was carried on without concealment in a street-car yesterday between two old ladies, whose accent betokened Washington nativity and residence:

First Old Lady—So you say —— is coming back?

Second Old Lady—Yes; he was susperseded, but he heard of it first, and then he resigned.

First Old Lady—Does he intend to remain here?

Second Old Lady—Well, he isn't fully decided yet whether he will settle in New-Orleans or return here and practice law.

First Old Lady—You say he has resigned?

Second Old Lady—Yes; he heard they were going to remove him, so he resigned. *But he has made sixty thousand dollars out of it any way.*

First Old Lady—*Oh! I'm so glad of it!*

This is nearly literal. Wonder if Major WHITELY, the experienced Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, can find anybody to fit this description?

CYMON.

CANADA.

Two Important Discussions in Parliament—The Finance Minister's Banking Scheme—Emigration from Great Britain—The Failure of the Royal Canadian Bank.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, May 22, 1869.

Parliament is kept busy, notwithstanding the Ministry were considered backward with their measures, the principal of which have yet to be brought forward. There have been two important discussions during the week, one on the Intercolonial Railway, and the other on the Governor-General's salary. With regard to the first, objection was taken to the proposed North-shore route, and it is well known that a section of the Cabinet and very many of the Government supporters strongly opposed it; but it was chosen nevertheless, and the other evening Mr. MACKENZIE, the Opposition leader, moved to reconsider the matter, when a lengthy debate ensued. This country probably never witnessed such a sudden change of opinion in public men as a great number of its representatives evinced on this question, for the motion was negatived by a vote of 114 to 28! Many who had previously declared against the North-shore route now wheeled round, and on the plea of offending the Imperial Government if they voted for the resolution, stultified themselves shamefully. There can be no doubt whatever that the decision in favor of the route along the north shore of the St. Lawrence was influenced by a desire to serve the French Canadian party of Quebec, who are controlled by the Minister of War, as he has been facetiously termed of late. The proof of this is given in the fact that the line as now proposed and intended to be carried out, will cost several millions of dollars more than by the route at first spoken of. Clearly enough, all the Nova Scotian members but one supported the Government. It is quite clear that the Ministry can do pretty much as they please. The debate on the Governor-General's salary was occasioned by a motion of the Premier's fixing it at £10,000. Here again there was some of the most glaring tergiversation that ever was seen. Many who had before voted to reduce the sum, and whose votes settled the point when it was carried, that the sum should remain as it was previous to confederation, deliberately turned round and said they could not go in the face of England. They had no such scruples in the first instance, but seeing now that the Ministry were in earnest and would need all the support they could get, they reversed their votes, and the result was that the Government triumped by 90 to 60. The Nova Scotians were once more almost a unit for the Government, and it now seems clear that they have so far "accepted the situation" as to go it blind for the Ministry they affected so recently to despise. Some people are beginning to think the Howe-McLellan scheme for getting better terms for Nova Scotia was pretty deeply laid, and was intended to mislead the public. The New-Brunswick representatives are not near such steady and uniform supporters as the Nova Scotians; but then they have not the same inducements. Two troublesome questions have now been effectually disposed of, and the Government must feel greatly relieved.

THE BANKING SCHEME.

The opposition to the Finance Minister's banking project is not near so bitter as it was, and there is even a probability that the country may become reconciled to it; at any rate, the principal objections urged against it come altogether from interested sources. It is even said that certain people who are loudest in their opposition have been induced to do so for good and substantial reasons. The opinion of the country is gradually shaping in favor of the proposition, and, as the details of the scheme are not approved of by some who favor the principle of the measure, it is thought that the Government will greatly modify it, and thus render it acceptable to a large majority of the people. Disguise it who may, it is nevertheless a fact that confidence in the monetary institutions of Canada had been rudely shaken, and few will deny that a means of safer investment is required. Within a few years there have been three failures—two of them old institutions, in which the public has manifested the utmost confidence. Yesterday the doors of a comparatively new bank, the Royal Canadian, were closed, and some doubts are entertained of its again renewing business. The institution is believed to be quite able to meet all its liabilities, but the pressure came so heavily upon it that it could not stand under it. The thing was accomplished in this way: Hon. DONALD MACDONALD, a member of the Senate, who is a director of the bank, issued a private circular declaring against its management in such a manner as to create a feeling of distrust. Previous to this, however, the stock of the bank had by some means become depreciated, and stood very low in the market. Mr. MCDONALD'S circular was met by another from the President and the other directors, who charged him with seeking revenge because he had been refused a large loan. To this he rejoined with another circular a few days since, in which he denies all the allegations set forth against him. This last circular appears to have done the work, for gradually the depositors in this city began to withdraw, until at last the bank found itself unequal to the task of meeting the heavy demands made upon it, and it was compelled to suspend payment. This is the brief history of the affair; but there are doubtless other causes which led to the disaster. The institution was considered sound enough, but not well managed, and the loss of confidence has proved its overthrow.

Now it is clear that failures of this kind afford the best possible argument in favor of a scheme like that proposed by the Finance Minister; and the suspension of the Royal Canadian Bank in this city will have a powerful effect in aiding the Government banking plan, the very principle of which is to give stability to the monetary institutions of the country, and render the investment of money safe. Parliament will hesitate less now than it did a week ago in giving support to the scheme in question.

THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

The impetus given to emigration from Great Britain to this country, is in no way attributable to the action of either the general or local Governments, for it appears that the tide set in before the Government of Ontario, the only one that has done anything yet, took a single step. The best proof of this is the fact that all who have arrived have been sent out by London societies, and a large number of dismissed dockyard employes, whose expenses across the ocean have been paid by the Government. The English societies and a number of agents who appear to have some way of making money out of the business, have been particularly active this season. It has been discovered that it is much cheaper to pay the cost of transporting to Canada the poor people who in London are dependent upon charity, than to keep them there; hence this emigration movement, which is likely to be very extensive. The plan adopted is to pay the passage of the emigrants, find them in provisions for the voyage, and give each a small sum of money on landing at Quebec. They are then forwarded to various points, where the emigration agents look after them, and see that they get employment. This arrangement has worked well so far, and there does not appear to have been any difficulty in placing them. The local Governments pay the expenses for their respective Provinces, and it does not appear that the General Government incurs any expenditure except for the salaries of the agents. Large numbers of German emigrants have arrived by way of Quebec, but they push on to the Western States, and very few of them remain here. All the Norwegians pass on, and there is no chance of Canada retaining one of them. It is estimated that about five thousand has been added to the population of the Dominion since the emigration season began. Large additions are expected, including Miss RYE'S one hundred servant girls, who sailed on the 10th. This philanthropic lady, who has certainly done much good in bettering the condition of many of her young country women, seems to have given up the idea of bringing hither what are known in England as "gutter children;" the project was strongly opposed, and if she had persisted in her scheme she would have aroused a very bad feeling. Happily she changed her mind, and intends to confine her efforts to the emigration of young women.

THE BANK FAILURE.

No apprehensions are entertained that the Royal Canadian Bank will fail to meet its liabilities in full. The withdrawal of deposits has been very heavy. On the 1st March last its liabilities were $3,146,058, but on Saturday, the 15th inst., they were only $1,930,431, and to meet this the bank has assets amounting to $3,300,334. It is quite clear, therefore, that the whole of the liabilities will be met in time. The Provincial Government have $180,000 on deposit in this bank, $50,000 of which, however, are secured by Provincial notes. The Corporation of Hamilton have a deposit there of nearly $80,000, and the County of Wentworth $25,000. The directors have issued a notice warning depositors and billholders to be cautious and not sacrifice, as their claims will be made good. It is thought that the bank will resume operations within the time prescribed by law, under new management. The suspension is for thirty days, and if arrangements can be effected sixty days longer will be allowed by the act.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Taxation and Our Foreign Policy.

Vice-President COLFAX arrived in Springfield, Ill., on Thursday morning, and in the afternoon held a public reception in the Hall of Representatives. He responded to an address of welcome from Speaker J. C. CONKLING, and in alluding to the present Administration said he knew the subject must be a delicate one for a person so intimately connected with the Government as himself. There was, in our country, a disposition to criticise those in authority, but there was no impropriety in alluding to things upon which we all agree. There is no one but that rejoices over these two points of policy of the Administration in power: First, the emphatic declaration of the President that the Government must be administered with economy; that the revenues of the Government must be faithfully collected and properly applied, even if he has to remove officer after officer, until he finds that DIOGENES sought—an honest man. The burden of national debt always presses upon the people, even though the country may be growing and prosperous. The burden of taxation presses heavily upon the country now, but it was contracted to save the Republic. The burdens of taxation should be so equalized to bear as lightly as possible upon the tillers of the soil and the producing classes of our people. It is believed that the time has already come when we have reached the maximum of our national debt, and that every month will hereafter see a gradual diminution.

The second point was in regard to our foreign policy. If there has been subserviency in the past and a lack of manly utterance, that day is passed. We are to have a bold, frank, outspoken policy that will command respect. We can see already the determination of the Administration of General GRANT, to which we all can give our adherence, that we shall practice as a nation what we have been commanded in the Holy Scriptures to practice as individuals, that is, the golden rule, given to us in that Sermon on the Mount, peerless among all the discourses recorded in sacred or profane history: "Whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them," and while we may have generous sympathies for those who long for national independence, however warm those sympathies may be, we must practice toward all nations the same justice we demand that they shall practice toward us. Above all things war should be deplored. We want no more carnage and bloodshed. We have had it, and we know what it is. We want peace, above all things, in this fair land of ours—peace at home and peace abroad. With a continuance of peace, contemplate the mighty future that lies before us as a nation! We are sometimes told there is poverty, there is taxation, there is distress in the land. There may be; but there is in every land in this world. But no country in the world is so prosperous, or has such a future as our own. It is the home of promise for the poor man. No man could have dreamed, until the war burst upon us, that this land could put a million of men under arms, and at the same time carry on its industrial pursuits, and increase in national wealth. And now that the war is over, and a vast public debt, contracted for the preservation of our national existence, we expect to go onward, and strictly meet all our obligations until all our promises are performed; and this nation will continue to go forward increasing in agricultural resources and mineral and manufacturing wealth, as it has never been developed before. We used to talk of California as a land of gold, and not long ago it seemed a long journey across the Continent to that land. But that day is past now. It is the golden grain of California that eclipses its product of golden ore.

THE FRENCH CABLE.—A few days ago we stated that land had been purchased at Duxbury for the American end of the French cable. We learn that a contract has been made with Mr. BROWN, Superintendent of the International Telegraph Line, to build a line from Duxbury to Boston, that the poles have been purchased, and are now being set. The arrangements for laying the cable are nearly completed, and will probably be carried out at an early day.—*Boston Traveller, May 22.*

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Sanitary Precautions in the Metropolis and at Quarantine.

SHALL WE HAVE A SICKLY SEASON?

Thorough Inspection of Tenement Houses—How Sick Emigrants are Cared For.

Operations at Quarantine.

The officers charged with enforcing the Quarantine regulations at this port will have increased facilities at their disposal this Summer for carrying them out faithfully. Of the two islands which the State has been constructing on the shoal in the lower bay known as the West Bank, one, which is called Island No. 1, with its hospitals and other buildings, will be fully ready for occupation within a fortnight or so, and, in case of emergency, might be used at once. This island is intended for the accommodation of those who are sick with diseases that subject them to quarantine. Island No. 2, which is designed for a boarding station, and for the detention of persons who have been exposed to disease, but are not sick, will probably be completed in September or November next.

The first island has an area of two acres and is one and a half miles from the shore, while the second island will have an area of three acres and is half a mile from the first on one side, and a mile from the shore on the other. There are five hospital buildings on the island that is completed, each of them 180 feet long and 25 feet wide. They are divided into ten wards, each 90 feet long and 25 feet wide, and will accommodate, if necessary, 1,000 patients at a time, which is a very much larger number than will probably ever need accommodation there. They are one-story pavilion structures, built with square timbers interlaced and filled in with stone and covered with rough boards and felting, so as to make them impervious to moisture. The roofs are of slate. At the east end of the row of hospitals is the house for the Superintendent, physicians and other employes. It is 40 feet square, two-story, basement and attic. Near it is the cook-house for the hospitals. At the west end are a large baggage-house 40 feet square, the dead-house, the disinfecting-house, the wash-house and the fuel-house. These are all constructed of materials similar to those with which the hospitals are built. Most of them could be used in case of emergency for hospital purposes. There will be tanks on the island for storing 34,000 gallons of rain water at a time, to be used for drinking, washing, extinguishing possible conflagrations, and all other purposes for which it may be required. Some of this water will probably be brackish, especially in stormy weather, when the waves dash up pretty high. The brackish water will be used for cleaning and similar purposes, while that part which, in tanks more removed from the shore, is kept fresh, will be reserved for drinking. The rip raps surrounding the entire island, which are not fully completed, will be ten feet above high tide, and will project at the base thirty-two feet from the structure. The contract price of the work of constructing this island was $310,618, and the expenses of litigation growing out of the contract, and the cost of completing the work fully will make the entire cost $400,000, which sum has been appropriated for it by the Legislature. The other structure will cost about $253,000, the payment of which is also provided for.

This latter island is hexagonal in form, and on the northwest side will have a slip in which a vessel may be moored. Dr. SWINBURNE states that its location is such that it will be a very inconvenient boarding station; and that in certain kinds of weather it will be useless for that purpose. Between it and the channel where vessels must anchor when waiting for the Boarding Officer, is a portion of the West Bank, which is bare at low tide. The tug of the Boarding Officer will be compelled to pass all the way around this shoal before it can reach the island, or from the island to reach the ship. This will cause delay as well as a degree of marine profanity on board of the detained vessel, which it is not pleasant to contemplate. In a strong southeast wind a vessel could not lay off the island and be boarded. The channel at this point, moreover, is not wide, and the obstruction offered by the anchored vessels lying in the path of others bound in or out will be a matter of serious inconvenience. It had been arranged that the residence of the Health Officer and the boarding station should be at Coney Island, opposite which, in Gravesend Bay, is an ample and comparatively sheltered roadstead. The inhabitants thereabouts made serious objections to this, and the project was opposed because it would destroy almost the only surf-bathing place within reach of New-York and Brooklyn; but the Legislature passed a law two years ago authorizing it, and after much litigation it was finally decided by the Courts that the objections to the proposed work could not be sustained. At the last moment, however, a provision was "tacked on" to the Supply bill by the Legislature at the session just closed, repealing the original bill. It is said to have been drawn by Senator HENRY C. MURPHY, who had favored the original bill, but upon whom a tremendous pressure was brought to bear for its repeal by residents of that portion of Long Island who thought their property would be damaged by the contiguity of the boarding station.

The views of the Health Officer given above, with regard to the inconvenience of the new boarding station on the West Bank, do not seem to be entertained by the Commissioners of Quarantine, who in their last annual report to the Legislature say that:

"An inspection of the harbor will satisfy any one that the point selected is the most feasible one which could be chosen for the purpose. It lies between the Narrows and the site of the new hospital, and embraces a sufficient depth of water to make it accessible to the boats of the Health Officer, while its proximity to the main ship channel will greatly facilitate the examination of vessels. It is believed that it would have been found impracticable to have erected it to the southwest of the hospital site, nearer the anchorage, on account of the great depth of water, the greater exposure to the elements, and the great expense of construction. Besides, even if it could be erected there, it would be impossible to occupy it but a small portion of the year on account of its exposed position. Yet it cannot be denied that the interests of commerce, during the season of active quarantine operations, require that vessels from infected ports should be boarded and examined near the quarantine anchorage as soon as practicable after their arrival. For that reason the Commissioners recommend that the *Illinois*, or some other similar vessel, be stationed during that period below the West Bank Hospital, to be used as a boarding station."

The boarding station at Staten Island will continue to be used as such for two years from the first day of the present month. By the terms of the recent sale of the Quarantine grounds at Staten Island, the use of four acres was reserved for that length of time. This entire property was sold for $239,000, partly to the Government Light-house Department, and partly to private parties who are about to divide the principal portion of it into building lots, run a street through the grounds and throw the property on the market.

Cases of small-pox have been found by the Boarding Officer, Dr. KENNETH REID, on many of the vessels recently arrived at this port, especially those coming from Sweden and Germany, where this virulent disease is now prevailing. The practice in such cases is to remove the sick to the Small-pox Hospital at Blackwell's Island, where the law makes it the duty of the Commissioners of Emigration to provide for them. The ship is then thoroughly fumigated with strong chlorine gas, the bedding, beds and clothes of those who had the disease are destroyed, and the bedding of the other passengers is aired by being hung in the rigging, while their dirty clothes are carefully cleansed and hung out also. All of the ship's company are vaccinated, except those who have already been recently subjected to this preventive measure, and the ship is detained until it is certain that there is no danger that any new cases will break out. The vaccination is done by Dr. J. P. LOINES, Vaccine Physician to the Eastern Dispensary, to whom Drs. STONE, PARKER and CRANE, Sanitary Commissioners of the Board of Health, in a letter recently addressed to him, said, "You have devoted many years to the study of this subject, have vaccinated more than any one else in the City, and are generally acknowledged to be the best authority in the country."

The ship *Crystal*, whose arrival we reported recently, had twenty-nine cases of small-pox on board. After being treated in the manner above described, she was detained ten days by the Health Officer, and then allowed to come up to the City. The bark *Anton*, which arrived here Friday from Bremen with 20 cabin passengers and 359 emigrants in the steerage, had seven cases of small-pox aboard. The names of these patients were: Adolph Sperendiano, aged 34; Albert Karsten, aged 17; Johanne Karsten, aged 22; Frederick Sommis, aged 40; Joseph Viala, aged 17; Henrietta Polatus, aged 25; Amelia Friske, aged 5. They were sent to Blackwell's Island Hospital, and the ship and remaining passengers were detained and cared for in the usual manner. Patients sick with the ship fever are sent to the hospital at Ward's Island, in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Quarantine hospitals are for the accommodation only of those who are sick with yellow fever, cholera and other kindred diseases which may be communicated otherwise than by personal contact. It seems quite probable that the exposure of campaign life in Cuba this season will cause the yellow fever to prevail with unusual violence there. The unacclimated Spanish troops will be apt to suffer from its ravages if kept in the field; and the insurgents, exposed to unusual hardships, will also be likely to become its victims. Of course it is prevails to any great extent in Cuba, it will be brought to this port. The Quarantine authorities declare that they are fully prepared to meet the grim visitor at the outer gates and prevent him from entering the town.

Tenement-house Inspections.

The Board of Health is now fully occupied with the largest and most important work which it has undertaken. We refer to the systematic inspection of tenementhouses. No loger content with merely waiting for and attending to the complaints of citizens, it now sends its officers into those dark recesses of the City whence no complaint ever comes but to the physician or undertaker, and requires him to search out those hidden causes of disease and death which there exist in such abundance and give rise to the enormous tenement-house mortality. Nothing can remedy the monstrous evils of the tenement-house but an investigation which shall, in regular order, reach every cellar, room and garret, and the prompt exercise of the power to correct the defects at once on their discovery.

The plan of inspection adopted by the Board requires the inspector to commence his survey at a certain part of his district, and examine in detail each tenement-house, block by block, going from cellar to garret, and noting carefully every condition affecting unfavorably the health of the residents. These notes are entered among the permanent records of the Board and furnish a vast amount of information in regard to the sanitary condition of the tenement-house population, which will be of the greatest service in all the future operations of our sanitary authorities. The inspector also reports promptly every defect in construction and every kind of nuisance affecting the health of the occupants, and the Board immediately takes the necessary measures to apply the proper remedy. Thus, the work of reform and improvement keeps pace with the in

CAN THE NEWSPAPER PRESS BE INDEPENDENT?

Want of Criticism—Independence of the Press—What the Needs of the Press Are—Want of Independence—The True People.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, May 12, 1869.

Harper's Weekly thinks I was too caustic with Mr. BEECHER, and that I am not very logical. The last I leave the public to judge of; but I should be sorry to be thought uncourteous or uncharitable toward any respectable gentlemen. If, therefore, anybody thinks I have been, I am ready to make the *amende honorable*. Let me say, however, that the public men of this country greatly need criticism. They do not need abuse, for they have a superabundance of that; but they need criticism. Americans, it seems to me, have much humor with little true wit, and great abuse with small criticism. To criticise properly requires sometimes thought, patience and information, but everything in this country is too hurried for that. The public writer, like the gold broker, hurries to conclusions, and expresses them quickly and energetically. If I expressed rather energetic doubts of the intellectual sanity of persons engaged in the free trade enterprise at the present time, it is because I feel more for the honor and integrity of my country than I do for any economical theories whatever. These gentlemen may not know, but I do, that there is a large party for repudiation in this country. Much of their argument consists of just such lamentations as the Free Traders indulge in over the burdens of taxation. It does not seem to me that a country whose productive industry amounts to three thousand millions of dollars a year, and whose taxation, (national,) excluding that on whisky, tobacco, and foreign goods, does not amount to more than a hundred millions a year, is taxed very highly Ah! but why tax these foreign goods? Why not? Why not tax foreign rather than American goods? If I do not understand the logic of the schools, these gentlemen will find that I understand the logic of the American people. But it will be a good while before they vote on these questions, and till then, I say with GRANT, let us have peace.

Let me now return to my subject. I am thankful to you, Mr. TIMES, that you have allowed me to give utterence to opinions, with some of which you probably did not agree. It is a large approach to that independence of the Press, which ought to be its ultimate ambition. Nine-tenths of the Press is in no respect independent. The reader may be astonished at this assertion; but I say it with as much knowledge of the subject as, perhaps, any person has. Out of the four thousand or more newspapers proper in the United States, four-fifths are political, and most of the remainder religious, with a few commercial. Each of these is a party, or a sectarian, paper; or something which is good for nothing—neutral. Now, my view of an independent paper is not that of either of these. Almost all, perhaps not quite all, would absolutely refuse or reject articles criticising its party, sect or opinions. Now, that is not independence. It is dependence and subserviency. Yet it is the condition of most of the American Press. Now, why should a paper ably conducted and conscious of right refuse the communications of independent thinkers? I can conceive of only two reasons; one is a fear of party patrons, and the other a conscious inability to reply; and both of them are discreditable. I hold my opinions as strongly, and perhaps some of my readers will say with as much prejudice, as any one, and yet, when I was an editor, many years ago, I admitted and published communications, the most opposite to my own views and principles. I never was afraid of anything to which I had the right and opportunity to reply. When I thought the doctrine wrong, I answered it freely. No newspaper can be independent, in a true sense, or attract any able writers, which does not do this. Now, take this standard and apply it to the newspaper Press and see how many newspapers will come to it. There are thousands of both Republican and Democratic papers in this country from which no reader can gather the least idea of the views, principles and doings of the other party. So there are hundreds of religious papers from which you cannot get a glimpse of any other religious views than their own. What idea of religion would you get from a Roman Catholic paper? You would think Popery, the Virgin Mary, and St. Jones and St. Smith the great influences of the world. Take up a Unitarian paper—what idea would you get from that? Why that free thought and free utterance and free schools was all the religion worth having; and so on, through the whole calendar. Now, since religious newspapers are founded for the purposes of their own sects, this may be entirely right. Suppose it is,—all the newspapers cannot be in the same condition. I am glad to find that the TIMES and the *Tribune* are both free from the slavery which refuses utterance to all opinions but their own.

My idea of a newspaper is this: First—It should be a *news* paper, for that is its main object; and second—It should be a *forum* for free discussion, in which it should be fearless and independent. It should do what WOODFALL did in the *Public Advertiser* when he published the letters of "Junius." Even then the English Press was so free that the Government did not dare punish the publisher. In doing this the Press would greatly aid the education of the public mind, and also bring out and encourage the young, active and ambitious spirits—which strive not only for public honors, but for the real glory and interests of their country. Do you know that the Press of this country has degenerated in this respect? Go back to the columns of the *Aurora*, the Richmond *Enquirer*, the *Intelligencer* and *National Register*, and you will find any number of "Catos," "Juniuses," "Brutuses," "Marcelluses," "Franklins," and "Patrick Henry's." You will smile at the verdure of their style—at the grandeur of their strut—and at the vast importance of themselves! But you will please to remember that in their articles you see the young JAY, HAMILTON, MADISON, CLINTON, DALLAS, CRAWFORD and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. And were not those articles on a higher level and in a better spirit than those which the Press gives us in these days? We are informed nowadays that Gunnybags has made a great operation in "Central;" that Skinflint is investing largely in "Governments." and that Reckless, Harum, Scarum & Co. have made magnificent and most unheard-of movements in Erie! Then they have not only done this, but the entire Press is agitated with an account of their morals, manners and travels. Now it seems to me that the higher problems of society are more worthy of discussion than any of those which now engage the attention of newspapers. Mammon is in our fashionable society a very respectable person; even MILTON made him quite respectable—I mean in the society of Pandemonium; but then he was even there mean and sensual. Why should we make more of him than he is? I should compress the account of him into a brief space, but with graphic views. People buy newspapers for news; but they give their reputation only for the ability of their discussions. I would unite both of these qualities. I would give every particle of news which could be got, and then I would make it a forum for the discussion of all ideas—even of social gossip; but, of course, I would be far from letting every writer utter crude, ill-digested and sophomore pieces, only fit for the schoolmaster. I mean a fair discussion, by persons fit to write, and compressed within such space as a newspaper can afford.

Another thing of great importance to the independence of the Press—I think your experience has taught you—the *personnel* of a newspaper, ought never to appear. This is not because there ought not to be responsibility; but because the personal affairs—jealousies and controversies of newspaper conductors—appear to the public eye entirely beneath the office, dignity and character of the public Press. There are always papers—and you have many in New-York—which purposely move on a low level, and feed their readers with gossip, scandal, Police reports, marvelous adventures and incredible inventions; but the great, leading papers of the country cannot descend to this level with impunity. They must stand high or not stand at all. They should forever cast away all idea of making a great newspaper the organ of personal conflicts and personal revenges. There is no loss of fame and power in this. Nobody is at a loss to know who are the leading men in the New-York Press, but when those men come on the stage, as mere A and B, they lose a part of their real influence.

The power and real influence of the newspaper Press cannot be exaggerated, but it must not be forgotton that that power consists entirely in two things, viz.: As the utterer of important and true ideas; and as independent enough to give them utterance. I would rather be the editor of such a paper than to be President of the United States. The President never feels at liberty to express original or independent ideas, if he should happen to have any, and he is limited in point of time; but a newspaper is not limited. And it is only by ideas that the opinions and actions of men are to be moulded.

It is not wealth which makes a man, and it is not office which makes a statesman. The true legislators and statesmen of this country are, and still remain, private citizens—gentlemen of education, public writers of ability, lawyers versed in the legal institutions of the country, editors who know and dare to utter public opinion, clergymen who quietly but efficiently influence their flocks; in fine, that intelligent body of cultivated men whom EDMUND BURKE aptly defined the true People.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Cotton Mania—Frosts and the Crops—Militia Laws—Prospective Troubles—Miscellaneous Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, May 18, 1869.

The extent to which the mania for raising cotton this year has taken hold of our people appears in the fact that a four-acre square within the corporate limits of this city has been planted in cotton. Now, the same land planted in small vegetables and table produce, such as are grown in market gardens, would yield at least twice as much profit to the cultivator, and, if well managed, three times as much. It is rented by a freedman, and the project is fairly illustrative of his foresight—the foresight of the black race in general.

THE FROSTS AND CROPS.

Two untimely frosts have visited this latitude the present Spring. One about the middle of April nipped the early-blooming peaches, and in the middle portions of this State killed a great deal of the prospective crop of that fruit. In the mountains, where the trees had not yet bloomed, and on the coast, where there was less of the frost, both suffered far less than the Mid-State did. The second frost came just a week ago, and is a far more serious matter, in that it endangers the cotton crop itself in the upper districts. It is fortunate, however, that there is not a great deal of cotton grown in the regions visited principally by this last untimely frost. But as low down as Laurens, Newberry and Fairfield Counties, statements reach me to the effect that portions of many of their cotton-fields will have to be planted over again. The killing of cotton depends upon the combining conditions of moisture and elevation. Often one row is utterly killed and the next one to it comparatively unhurt. This occurs upon slopes, where the elevation rises above the frost line in the direction of the rows. Although the injury to some plantations was severe, and there is a great deal of grumbling just now about this frost, it is not the impression of the well-informed that the injury is at all general or serious when regarded as affecting the crop of the entire State, and far less when compared with the crop of the South.

MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

It is reasonably feared that trouble may arise in this State from the enforcement of the militia laws. They require all citizens—white and black together—to be enrolled for organization and drill, by beats or townships. They expressly forbid the formation of volunteer companies, in which the whites would readily unite to avoid personal contact with the negro. The Assistant Adjutant-General of the State, R. B. ELLIOTT, a pure-blooded negro from Massachusetts, is not personally popular, even as a negro, with the whites. The trouble that moderate men fear, is to come from unseemly haste in completing these militia mixed companies. The whites are generally willing to obey any equalizing laws, but are not willing to be forced into an obedience, where the manifest meaning of the law is the humiliation of the whites, and not the general good. Now, as the Adjutant-General—FRANKLIN I. MOSES, the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the State General Assembly—has just issued orders to form these mixed companies, it is becoming apparent that obedience to the degrading law is to be enforced at all hazards. If it be forced through according to the letter of the statute, there will be trouble. There may be blood. It is believed, however, that the Adjutant-General is sufficiently prudent to so conduct his difficult task as to save our people from any serious trouble. Delay will help. Postponement on his part will indicate to the whites that he desires well for the community, and this will remove much of the bitterness toward the measure. The General Assembly at its next session may see reasons for modifying this fatal mistake of its last session. There will be no trouble in either the mountain regions, where the whites greatly preponderate, or upon the coast, where the negroes as greatly preponderate. The Mid-State is the dangerous ground. A few months will decide the matter.

ITEMS.

Columbia rejoices in three velocipedes, but the mania has not become general yet.

The garrison has been reduced at this post from seven to two companies.

One citizen of this county is going into bee culture as a regular business. He is using Langstroth's hive, and thinks he can do a far better business in this latitude than can be done in the Northwest, where so much has already been done. Flowers are infinitely more abundant here than there; and they bloom about nine months a year, instead of five, as in Indiana.

Hail-storms, unusual at this season, have been prevailing here for a week or ten days. They have done some injury to the cotton, corn and garden vegetables, but not much toward hurting the yield of these.

A Massachusetts man was married a short time ago to a mulattress, at Beaufort, upon the coast. This is the third case of inter-raceal marriage. The other two cases were white women to negro men.

There is a negro man teaching a dancing school in this city; and his pupils are exclusively whites, among whom are many of good social position. His politics are agreeable to the community.

BOISE.

Increased Freedom of the Press.

From the Providence Journal.

Perhaps the Press of this country was never freer or more outspoken than at the present time. The war which has produced so great a revolution in our social system, has liberated the Press in a remarkable degree from party domination. The attention of the Press is becoming diverted from men to principles; from party to country; and thus it is denouncing alike its friends and its foes who oppose its principles and what it believes to be the interest of the country, without regard to friends or foes. There are no papers who denounce the political empiricisms of certain leading Republicans with more determination or energy than does the *Nation*, the *Evening Post*, the Boston *Advertiser*, or the Springfield *Republican*. And even the *World*, *Journal of Commerce* and *National Intelligencer* did not disguise in their columns their disgust at the action of the Convention which nominated SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Again, the Press, with rare exceptions, is not corrupt. When we consider the state of things which has existed in this country for the last nine years, and the work which the Press has accomplished, the temptations to which its votaries have been exposed, and the comparatively few instances which have occurred in which it has been corrupted, we take pride in challenging a comparison of patriotism and public virtue between this and any other class or profession in the country.

The spirit of inquiry which is abroad, the facilities afforded by the telegraph for the transmission of intelligence, the enterprise of rival establishments, have taken away much of the incentives for misrepresentation, and the sacrifices to which the country has been subjected have impressed those who control the Press with something of their responsibilities to the Public.

If this spirit is fostered and encouraged, and the press will continue to uphold the right and to fearlessly condemn the wrong, the time is not distant when even the railroad swindlers will be made to feel a sense of moral obligation, and to turn from the error of their ways, for we do not believe in total depravity.

THE TURF.

The American Race-Horse—The Training Stables and Breeding Establishments Around New-York Described.

NO. I—THE PREAKNESS STABLE.

The rapidly-increasing popularity of the exciting sports of the turf in the Northern States, under the honorable and elevated management which has of late years characterized them, is a fact that cannot be controverted. The institution of the Paterson, Saratoga and Narragansett Associations, and the American Jockey Club, has done much to elevate racing in social estimation to a position it never before occupied in this country. Gentlemen of large wealth, cultivated intelligence, and high social influence, now rank among the most earnest and devoted patrons of the turf, and numbers of them have invested their money in the purchase of stables of valuable race-horses and extensive establishments for the breeding of thoroughbreds. Within a radius of twenty miles of New-York are located more than a dozen private racing stables, in which are some of the best and most valuable thoroughbred stock in America, worth at the lowest estimate fully $500,000. These establishments are the property o gentlemen who do not keep them as instruments of gambling, but for the enjoyment and elevation of the sports of the turf, and the improvement of the breed of that noblest of animals, the thoroughbred horse.

There has recently been considerable discussion in the public Press regarding the decadence of the American turf, and the deterioration of the American race-horse, in consequence of the gradual abandonment of the practice of running heat races at long distances, and the adoption of the English system of short dashes. The old school of turfmen who flourished a quarter of a century ago, where four-mile-heat races were the rule, and not as now, the exception, lament over the decay of the turf, and gloomily prophecy the eventful ruin of the American race-horse as the legitimate consequence of the old system of race-running. These antiquated authorities fail to perceive that a change in the order of things has taken place within the last twenty years, and that the old system of racing is not adapted to existing circumstances and conditions. Formerly the number of race meetings and race-horses in training were limited, and, in order to prolong the sport, one, or, at the most, two races of heats comprised the day's programme of sport at a meeting, while the number of starters rarely exceeded three, or, at the most, four in a race. If heat races were still in fashion, with the vastly increased number of race-horses we now possess, it would be manifestly impossible to get through the day's programme of sport, which generally comprises four and sometimes five races, at the different meetings now held. It is these altered conditions that has led our principal racing associations to adopt the present system of dashes and heat races of one and two miles combined, and it is rarely that a four-mile-heat race appears on the programmes of a meeting, unless on the Southern turf. Owners of race-horses prefer the present system, for it does not, like the old one, break down their horses, and they have a better chance of being repaid for the great outlay and expense necessarily attendant on the keeping of a racing stable by running them frequently in the short dashes, which does not injure them, than they had formerly. The argument that the abolition of four-mile-heat races will result in the deterioration of the stamina and endurance of the American thoroughbred, and in the breeding of a class of horses, which, however speedy over a short course, will be unable to stay over a long one, especially of heats, is utterly fallacious. We believe that the majority of horses of to-day cannot only go much faster, but can stay much longer than the majority of racers of twenty years ago. *Boston's* grandson, *Bayonet*, although only a three-year old, (according to Southern rules,) has run a three-mile-heat race in far faster time than ever *Boston* did during his long and brilliant turf career; and we saw *James A. Connolly* run four miles at Saratoga last summer, on a heavy track, amid a violent rainstorm, in quicker time than the great son of *Simoleon* is ever credited with making in all his races. Such a bright galaxy of racers as *Kentucky*, *Idlewild*, *Asteroid*, *Lightning*, *Norfolk*, *Lancaster*, *Harry of the West*, *Muggins*, *Bayonet*, *Loadstone*, and a score of others, testify unanswerably that the American thoroughbred has not deteriorated, but, we firmly believe, vastly improved on the racer of twenty years ago. The process by which some of these empirical turf reformers would restore the racer to his original powers of endurance and speed, are certainly of a most ludicrous character, and clearly prove their ignorance and incapacity. One of them gravely suggests the establishment of a racecourse in the vicinity of Washington, under the auspices of the Government and the control of the Agricultural Department, which should offer annually two purses of $20,000 each, to be run for in the Spring and Fall, at four-mile heats, the winner taking $10,000, the second horse $6,000, the third horse $3,000, and the fourth $1,000. He thinks this plan, if adopted, would do away with all dash-racing and with the running of two-year olds, and that if we bred exclusively to the winners of these races, in twenty years' time we should have the finest breed of horses in the world. To reason against such a chimerical proposition, although put forth with great gravity, would be a waste of time and an insult to the intelligence of the reader. A judicious mingling of heats and dash-races at a race meeting has been found to give the greatest satisfaction to the spectators who patronize the sport, and meets with the hearty approval of the owners of race-horses. If in the coming future the institution of the American turf should fall in public favor and lose its present high prestige, it will be from the mismanagement and incapacity of those who profess to control its destinies, and among whom a spirit of intolerant exclusiveness has already begun to manifest itself, and not from any decay or deterioration of the race-horse, caused by the abandonment of the old system of heat racing at long distances.

MR. SANFORD'S ESTABLISHMENT.

The most extensive and complete establishment for the breeding and training of thoroughbred race-horses in the Northern States, and, indeed, since the death of the late Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER, of Kentucky, in the United States, is that of M. H. SANFORD, Esq., of New-York City. It is located at Preakness, an estate of some two hundred acres, located about three miles from Paterson, N. J., and owned by Mr. SANFORD. Possessed of great wealth, devotedly attached to the exciting amusements of the turf, "the sport of kings," and deeply interested in the improvement of the breed of the American race-horse, Mr. SANFORD, about five years ago, commenced the formation of a racing stable, with the object of indulging his love of the sport. Desirous of acquiring a thorough insight into the English system of training and breeding thoroughbreds, he spent some time in that country studying the subject in all its bearings. His primary object was to select some young racing stock of the best possible breed and promise that wealth and sound judgment could secure, and import them to this country for the purpose of competing with our native thoroughbreds on the turf. After long observation and intimate conversation with many of the most intelligent and experienced turfmen in England, owners, breeders and trainers of racing stock, he arrived at the conclusion that we possess in America as good and pure a breed of race-horses as they do in that country. The best racers on the English turf were confessedly the descendants of *Glencoe*. The offspring of the few mares he left behind him crossed with other strains of blood. From one of these, the renowned *Pocahontas*, have sprung *Stockwell*, *Kalaplan*, *King Tom* and *Knight of Kars*, four famous stallions, and the two first-named, two of the most successful and most successful sires that ever trod the English turf. *Stockwell* himself, a St. Leger winner, was the sire of two Derby winners, (*Blair Athol* and *Lord Lyons*,) one Oaks victress, (*Regalia*,) and five St. Leger champions, *Stockbane*, *Caller Ou*, *Knight of Kars*, *Marquis*, *Lord Lyons* and *Achievement*, while *Kalaplan* is the sire of *Kettledrum*, a Derby winner. *Glencoe* himself, the source of this magnificent strain of blood, was imported into America when in the prime and pride of his vigor, and he has spread his progeny, especially his daughters, broadcast over the land. The cross of the *Glencoe* and *Lexington* blood, through the mares of the former, has been a grandly successful one, as it has, indeed, with almost every strain that has been mixed with it. It was the consciousness of this fact that caused Mr. SANFORD to abandon his idea of purchasing English-bred stock, and to adhere to his originally-formed intention of confining himself entirely to American-bred race-horses, fully convinced that they cannot be surpassed in the world in all essential attributes and qualities. He is a staunch believer in the unequaled merits of *Lexington* as a stallion, when united with *Glencoe* mares, and by far the greater portion of his extensive stud of horses are of this strain of blood. For yearlings of this breed he has paid the late Mr. ALEXANDER, of Kentucky, (the great breeder of racing stock and owner of *Kentucky*,) immense sums, but his success on the turf hitherto has not been by any means equal to what his enterprise and liberality merited. He ought to have won the St. Leger at Paterson with *King Lear* in 1866, but the incompetence of his rider threw away the race; for in the Sequel Stakes the next day he beat the same field over the same course in the commonest of canters. With *Northumberland* and *Hotspur*, full brothers to *Norfolk* and *Asteroid*, and for whom he paid Mr. ALEXANDER several thousand dollars when yearlings, he has hitherto been uniformly successful. With *Loadstone* and *Lancaster*, full brothers, he has been more successful; that magnificent trophy, the Steward's Cup, which adorns Mr. SANFORD'S sideboard, having been won by the former at Jerome Park, while the latter carried off the Saratoga Cup last year, after the most brilliant struggle and finish ever witnessed on the American turf.

Having recently expressed a wish to inspect the Preakness stable of racers, we were cordially invited by Mr. SANFORD to accompany him in a flying visit to the establishment. The drive from Paterson is over some three miles of continuous ascent, so that on our arrival at the place we found it located on an elevated plateau of country, richly cultivated, and bounded by distant hills on every side. The purity and salubrity of the atmosphere is one great advantage of the locality for training purposes. The stables, boxes and buildings were erected in view of the purpose for which they were wanted, and are spacious, lofty, substantial and well ventilated. The stable buildings form a circle, so that a covered walk for the horses in training during rainy weather, on which they can get gentle walking exercise without getting wet, is always available. The saddle-rooms, feed-rooms, hay and corn lofts and smiths' shop, are all admirably arranged, clean and convenient. There is a Turkish bath on the premises for the horses when circumstances require its employment, Mr. SANFORD being convinced of its utility as an occasional adjunct to regular out-door exercise in training. A substantial stone homestead, the residence of the manager of the farm, and a handsome frame two-story cottage for the trainer, are in immediate proximity to the stables. The entire plan of the buildings has been laid out with great judgment, and no expense has evidently been spared to make the establishment complete in every respect. Plenty of good pure water is obtained by forcing it up from a stream a short distance off by a ram into a large cistern in the centre of the inclosure. There are numerous paddocks for the brood mares with their foals to run about in, and the training track, a full mile, is immediately adjoining.

Our first visit of inspection was to the brood mares, one of whom, our old acquaintance *Egring*, by *Ringgold*, dam *Emma Wright*, by *Vandal*, had that morning dropped a fine colt foal to *King Lear*. This was the first colt foal that had been dropped on the Preakness farm, all the others having been fillies; it was a chestnut, and marked by *King Lear* in his own peculiar manner, with white strip in the face, and white legs fore and behind. *Emma Wright*, the dam of *Earring*, by *Margrave*, was a wonderfully good brood mare, and threw first-class race-horses to whatever sire she was mated to. By *Lexington* she had *Laura Purvis*, a very fast mare, and by *Vandal* she had *Mollie Jackson*, (the dam of *Monday*,) whose three-mile heat record of 5:28¾ has not been surpassed to this day. To *Ringgold* she bred *Earring*, who on the turf was a mare of wonderful speed, but of so delicate and nervous an organization that she seldom ran up in public to her high private trials at home. Her best performance was when she won the Jockey Club Handicap at Jerome Park, at the Summer meeting in 1867, beating *Climax*, *Gilroy*, *Onward*, *Luther*, *Hampton Court*, *Enchantress*, and *Maid of Honor*. This colt is the second foal, and, judging from her fine rangy appearance, she promises to do Mr. SANFORD more good service as a brood mare than she has done on the turf.

In the adjoining box we found the bay mare *Nannie Butler*, by *Lexington*, dam *Tokay*, by imp. *Yorkshire*, with a recently-dropped bay filly foal by *Virgil* at her foot. *Nannie*, now nine years old, looked remarkably well, as her fine pedigree renders her invaluable as a brood mare. Passing on, we came next to the chestnut mare *Regan*, by *Lexington*, dam by *Glencoe*, with another bay filly by *Virgil* at her side, only a week old. *Regan* was never trained, but she will assuredly make a valuable mare to breed from, having all the essential points and conformation of a first-class brood mare. In the next box we found another *Virgil*, being a week-old bay filly out of *Cordelia*, by *Lexington*, dam by *Bowen's* dam. *Virgil* himself, who was by *Vandal*, was a black horse, and a first-class racer, but does not impress his own color on his stock, for all he has got so far are bays, well shaped and truly formed. In the adjoining box stood the bay mare *Dot*, by *Mad Antony*, dam *Laura White* by *Glencoe*, with a chestnut filly by *King Lear* recently foaled; and in the box next to her we came upon the gem of the lot, in a chestnut filly by *King Lear* out of a *Sovereign* mare, foaled about a month previous, and about the finest and most muscular colts of the age we ever saw. Like all *King Lear's* stock, this filly had the white hind and fore feet, and white face, with which he always stamps them, and the chestnut filly in the next box, out of a *Scythian* mare, was no exception.

Our next visit, after leaving the brood mares, above described, (for our limited time would not allow us to go over the entire lot, twenty-three in number,) was to the two-year olds, now just commencing regular training, and now taking their exercise on the track. A remarkably good-looking racing like bay filly is *Notice*, by *Lexington*, dam *Annie*, and consequently full sister to *Norfolk* and *Northumberland*. She is pretty heavily engaged, being on the Hopeful Stakes and Two-year-old Stakes at Jerome Park; the Saratoga Stakes; Travers Stakes of 1870, and Flash Stakes, Saratoga. That brown filly following her is *Stamps*, by *Lexington*, dam *Mildred* by *Glencoe*, small but compactly built, with nice action. She is in the Hopeful and Two-year-old Sweepstakes of 1869, and the annual sweepstakes for three-year olds, run at Jerome Park. The bay filly next her is *Grecian Bend*, by *Lexington* out of *Miriam*, and consequently full sister to *Merrill*, the Derby winner of 1866. She is a well-formed, good-looking filly, with capital action, and, judging from appearances, will distinguish herself on the turf. Her engagements are in the Saratoga and Flash Stakes, and the Travers Stakes and Baltimore Dinner Stakes of 1870. *Item*, a bay filly by *Lexington* out of METAIRIE'S dam *Katonah*, is a remarkably nice mover, although not built on a large scale; her engagements are in the Saratoga Stakes and the Jerome Sweepstakes of 1870. The plain-looking but powerful chesnut colt following is *Jerseyman*, a full brother to *Mollie Jackson*, the blood in that instance having "nicked" so well that Mr. ALEXANDER sent *Emma Wright* to *Vandal* a second time, and the experiment promises to be equally as successful as in the famous mare's case, as it can be judged from good looks and fine action. He has no engagements at present. The handsome dark bay colt that brings up the rear is *Preakness*, by *Lexington* out of *Bayleaf* by *Yorkshire*, and therefore full brother to *Bayonet*, *Beacon*, *Bayswater* and *Bayswood*. A finer shaped, more muscular, well coupled colt is rarely seen, and as all the family are famous for their great turn of speed, we expect to find him no exception to the rule. His engagements are in the Travers Stakes at Saratoga, the Dinner Party Stakes at Baltimore in 1870, and the Annual Sweepstakes for three-year olds at Jerome Park next year. We anticipate for this magnificent looking colt a brilliant racing career, our high estimate of his running abilities being founded solely on his grand appearance.

The two-year olds having done their work, the three-year-olds next come for their gallops. We recognized in the chestnut filly leading, *The Nun*, a full sister to *Norfolk* and *Northumberland*, who ran three or four times unsuccessfully last year. The little compact bay filly is *Mina*, a full sister to *Stamps*, and the undersized bay filly following her is *Joke*, by *Star Davis* out of *Katonah*, and therefore full sister to *Metairie*; neither of these fillies seem to have grown much since last year. The handsome, powerful filly just coming up is *Niagara*, a three-year-old sister to *Bayonet*, and having many points of resemblance to that famous race-horse. She has but two engagements in the Sequel and All Ages Sweepstakes at Saratoga, and she has never been stripped in public hitherto. The chestnut colt next her is *King Henry*, a full brother to *King Lear*, a good-looking colt, whose training was interrupted last year, and he has consequently yet to make his *début* on the turf; he has one engagement this season, a bay filly by Australian, dam *Kate Hugo*, and a remarkably nice mover, brings up the rear of the three-year-olds.

The next division that make their appearance comprises *Lancaster*, *Extra*, *Northumberland*, *Hotspur*, *La Polka*, *Oberon* and *Jolly One*, and a grand-looking string of thoroughbreds they are. Rightly does *Lancaster*, with his old jockey, HEYWARD, in the saddle, occupy the pride of place, for a better racehorse cannot be found on the American turf. As a three-year old he was fairly run off his legs, and he will probably never entirely recover from the effects of his tremendous three-mile heat race in the mud, at New-Orleans, when beaten by *Harry of the West*; *Lancaster* not being fit to run at the time, and ought not to have been started. None that saw it will ever forget the electric rush with which HEYWARD brought him in the last few strides for the Saratoga Cup last year, and snatched the race from *James A. Connolly* by a short head on the post. He is a delicate horse to train, but if he can only stand he will in place more than one good stake to his credit during the coming season. His engagements are on the Westchester and Saratoga cups, and sweepstakes for all ages at the latter meeting. He looks as fine and fresh as a three-year old, and has wintered remarkably well.

Following the Saratoga cup winner comes *Extra*, a chestnut horse, 6 years old by *Endorser*, dam *Nanturah*, who in his four-year old form was a very successful racer at all distances. He was purchased by the Annesswood Stable for $10,000; but going amiss, never started, and was knocked down for $1,000 to Mr. SANFORD at the auction sale of the Annesswood stable. His new owner entertained hopes that he might stand a preparation this Spring, but his leg having commenced filling as soon as he was put into work, he will not train him, but keep him as a stallion, a purpose for which his fine pedigree, grand looks, and brilliant racing performances admirably qualify him.

The bay filly now sweeping past is *La Polka*, a racing-like, well formed four-year old daughter of *Lexington*, and *Dance* by *Glencoe*. This filly won her only two-year old engagement, beating BOWIE & HALL'S filly *Australia* and another easily at Trenton. She ran very respectably, although unsuccessfully, last year, and we are inclined to think was never fairly up to the mark. She is engaged in the two handicaps—the Fordham Stakes and Jockey Club Handicap—at Jerome Park Summer Meeting, carrying in each race 104 pounds; and if she comes well to the post, she will be dangerous. She is also engaged in the Saratoga Cup and All-aged Sweepstakes. *Northumberland*, four years old, is looking remarkably well, but has no engagement; we think this colt will show to far better advantage than he has hitherto done, as he is a colt whose frame requires time to mature. *Hotspur*, a full brother to *Asteroid*, four years, is a powerful, muscular colt, but we are afraid will never rival the brilliant turf achievements of his famous brother. *Oberon*, a chesnut four-year old colt by *Lexington*, dam *Nahmiokee*, by *Glencoe*, is a powerful looking colt, with the bolley back and high quarters of the great English sire. He has not been trained before, and has no engagement.

Mr. SANFORD has only two yearlings on his establishment at present, having only commenced breeding in a systematic way last year. Both these are fine fillies, and by his favorite horse *Loadstone*, out of *Scythian* and *Revenue* mares. Next season Mr. SANFORD'S stock will have so increased in quantity that he will be able to supply in some measure the increasing demand for racing stock created by the numerous new accessions to the turf. We have omitted noticing several other horses belonging to the Preakness stud, but have confined ourselves to the principal ones, and those which are in training for their engagements during the coming campaign.

The Fisk Libel Suits.

From the Rochester Chronicle.

JAMES FISK, Jr., it is stated, has discontinued his libel suits against the Springfield *Republican* and New-York *Tribune*. He had no doubt whatever, we suppose, that he would recover from each the sum of $100,000—which appears to be the price of everybody's character nowadays, and may be said to be a pretty good price, all things considered—but the sum is a small one to him, and not worth the trouble it would cost him to get it. He has still, however, suits pending against the NEW-YORK TIMES, and that journal doesn't propose to shirk the responsibility. Yesterday's TIMES says: "We want those suits tried. They allege damage to his character to the amount of a million and a quarter, a sum which, if recovered, will do something toward patching up his reputation, and may even bolster up his failing credit for a little longer. The amount claimed is certainly respectable. By means of swearing that he resides in Massachusetts, he has succeeded in bringing the suits in a Federal Court not overburdened with business, and presided over by a learned, able and industrious Judge; and now that the regular theatrical season is drawing to a close, Mr. FISK, Jr., can find leisure to attend to the suits and thus bring them to a speedy trial." Is not this libelous? Mr. FISK ought to increase his damages a few millions and then drive on just as fast as possible. In point of fact, he might very well afford to drop Erie and his theatres and make up his mind to live and die from his libel suits. He can accomplish one or the other with them, beyond a doubt.

Libel Suit.

From the Galena Gazette.

GOULD, FISK and LANE, of what is known as the Erie Railroad "ring," have sued the NEW-YORK TIMES for libel, damages $1,000,000! But these suits never seem to distress the leading New-York newspapers a great deal, and in this instance, THE TIMES, in addition to piling up and "rubbing in" some pretty outspoken general criticisms in addition to what had been already said, says it is clear the plaintiffs have based their estimate of damage on the influence of the assailants and not on the value of the character assailed.

Hicksite Friends Yearly Meeting.

The yearly meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends began yesterday with devotional services at the meeting-house in Rutherfurd-place and West Twenty-seventh-street, both morning and afternoon. The attendance was large, though not equal to that of some previous years, and included a number of strangers.

At the Rutherfurd-place meeting remarks were made by THOMAS FOLK, FRANKLIN HAYS, JACOB TENNICK, and Dr. HALLOCK, of New-York; and J. J. CORNELL, of Rochester, N. Y., preached a long and eloquent sermon on the doctrine of original sin, which he explained according to the views of Hicksite Friends. He also made a feeling address to the young people of the Society, urging them to profess and practice Christianity in their daily lives.

LUCRETIA MOTT was expected to be present, but was prevented by sickness from leaving her home.

At the Twenty-seventh-street meeting addresses were made by ISRAEL DRAKE and ELIZABETH HAVILAND in the morning, and by J. J. CORNELL and other speakers in the afternoon. The before-mentioned speakers attended the other meetings in the latter part of the day.

The yearly meetings of Friends are an important feature of the season, and though few of "the world's people" attend them, they have many attractions to strangers. They will occupy during several days of the present week, and are attended by delegates from all parts of the United States, Canada and Great Britain, for the purpose of discussing the religious and business affairs of the Society. These delegates represent the various quarterly and monthly meetings, which embrace smaller sections of country. It is customary for the visiting Friends to stay at the houses of private persons while in the city, so that their expenses are very slight, and a spirit of mutual accommodation is encouraged. Many former members of the Society who have joined other churches on account of marriage and other reasons, make a point of attending the yearly meetings, on account of their old associations; and a general renewal of early acquaintance takes place on these occasions.

The Friends are diminishing in England and the Eastern States, but in the West and Canada they are very flourishing, and have large meetings, mission and Sunday Schools, and many benevolent organizations. During the war they contributed largely to the hospitals and Sanitary Commission, and have been very much interested in the education of the freedmen.

The Hicksite branch of Friends are an off-shoot of the original or "Orthodox" body, and are more progressive in their views than the latter. They differ a good deal among themselves in respect to their main principles of belief; but in most respects hold to nearly the same opinions as the Unitarians. The meetings are also remarkable for simplicity of manner and the practice of the humbler Christian virtues, particularly brotherly charity, self-restraint and sweetness of disposition.

There will be a public religious meeting at both meeting-houses on Wednesday, beside private business meetings on Monday and Tuesday, at which the Indian question and other important matters will be discussed.

Coroners' Cases.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN at the New-York Hospital, over the remains of DAVID CALLAHAN, a laborer, whose death was caused by injuries sustained a few days ago by a wall falling on him, at No. 409 Broadway, then in course of demolition.

The same Coroner was notified to hold another inquest at Bellevue Hospital, over the body of JOHN ROSENBERG, a boy aged 11 years, who died from the effects of injuries occasioned by a fall through the hatchway of the premises corner of College-place and Robinson-street.

Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest to-day over the body of OWEN RILEY, aged 75, who fell recently at the Bull's Head Bank building, and sustained fatal injuries.

FRANCIS CURRIE, the boy who was run over by a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, corner of Fiftieth-street and Eleventh-avenue, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. An inquest will be held to-day.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned yesterday at Pier No. 41 North River, and was taken charge of by the Police.

MARY K. ROBBINS, *alias* Ida Haley, a woman of ill-fame, who was led into that course of life through her seduction by an officer of the Police, was found on Friday evening in a Broadway stage by Officer MCCONNELL, of the Second Precinct, who is stationed at the Fulton Ferry. The woman was found in possession of a bottle containing Paris green, and as she died on Saturday night at the New-York Hospital it is supposed she committed suicide. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest to-day. Dr. SHRINE in the meantime making a *post-mortem* examination.

Sudden Death of a Newspaper Writer.

Mr. NATHAN G. SHEPPARD, a gentleman who has for some time past been employed as a writer for different newspapers in this City, died very suddenly on Saturday evening. The deceased was a man of considerable talent. He resided at No. 270 East Broadway. He returned home on Saturday evening under the influence of liquor and drank still more after, being removed to his room in a most helpless and pitiable condition. The landlady, Mrs. COWEN, summoned a physician, who found that the patient was beyond all aid, death having already occurred. Coroner SCHIRMER has assumed charge of the case, and a *post-mortem* examination will be made by Dr. CUSHMAN at the Morgue prior to the necessary inquest. Mr. SHEPPARD was a native of the United States and 33 years of age.

Meteorological Report.

The following is the Central Park meteorological report for the week ending May 22, 1869:

Barometer—Mean, 29.806 inches; maximum, at 7 A. M., May 21, 30.012 inches; minimum, at 9 P. M., May 16, 29.546 inches; range, .466 inches.

Thermometer—Mean, 54.41°; maximum, at 3 P. M.,

ment in April and January may be thus stated:

	January.	April.
Deposits in gross	$568,333,184	$547,712,628
Less clearing items	142,405,590	153,979,920
Net deposits	$425,927,594	$393,732,708
Net to banks	2,948,908	23,203,452
To Treasury	16,524,718	13,628,816
Circulation	294,352,937	292,202,598
Demand liabilities	$739,754,157	$723,267,576
Gold and greenbacks	172,050,930	143,869,160
Pro rata	23.31 ℘ ct.	19.90 ℘ ct.

The sales of Gold through Saturday were at 141¼@140⅝@140½@141@141⅛@141⅛ ℘ cent., establishing the decline noticed on Friday night of 3 ℘ cent. from the top sales of Thursday and of Friday morning. There was less excitement in the Room than during any previous day of the week, although much interest continued to be manifested in the turn of the market. The Cash Gold is quite abundant. The Treasury Office received for week's Customs $1,918,894; paid out $1,436,353 for Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 on 20th inst. at 143.77@143.91 ℘ cent. The Banks make the trifling gain of $54,625 on the Specie averages of the week and add $1,346,944 to their Greenbacks. The Loans are up $777,057, and the general line of Deposits $22,426. We have seldom of late had so steady a movement. Money closed an easy supply at 7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, with frequent exceptions to the leading firms at 6 ℘ cent. The offerings were, perhaps, a little more free because of Saturday—loans of the day carrying two days' Interest, in place of one, over Sunday. The Foreign Exchanges are held firm by several of the leading Bankers, who are rather indifferent about drawing except at full rates, 109½@109⅝ ℘ cent. 60 days London, but most of the actual sales by other parties are at 109¼@⅜, 60 days, and 110@110¼ short sight.

The Import Entries for the past week including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,074,090, against the total entries of $3,469,371 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,871,328, against $4,035,781 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $232,258, against $3,947,637 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,918,894. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,195 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 10,310.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$23,861,215	February	$23,944,525
August	23,113,900	March	33,021,622
September	22,378,838	April	31,536,364
October	19,439,928	May 1	9,693,952
November	18,008,004	May 8	7,672,849
December	13,631,597	May 15	5,588,324
January	22,321,251	May 22	7,074,090
Total to date since July 1			$261,359,459
Against same time 1868			215,472,694
Increase since July 1			$45,886,765

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,071,975	February	$10,824,812
August	13,327,188	March	12,588,895
September	12,200,340	April	15,409,087
October	14,705,901	May 5	2,809,934
November	14,408,796	May 12	4,622,424
December	14,987,285	May 19	3,871,328
January	13,153,017		
Total since July 1			$143,930,565
Against same time last year			158,570,300
Decrease since July 1			$14,639,735
Gold, May 22, 1869			141⅛ ℘ cent.
Gold, May 23, 1868			139⅞ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,584,558	February	$3,232,083
August	4,690,989	March	2,389,968
September	1,954,723	April	1,767,601
October	1,608,739	May 1	308,485
November	1,181,035	May 8	425,890
December	1,717,905	May 15	622,236
January	3,214,380	May 22	232,258
Total since July 1			$34,130,930
Against same time last year			61,264,243
Decrease since July 1			$27,133,313

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$3,112,094	January	$1,809,536
August	3,254,947	February	1,359,226
September	2,847,643	March	842,920
October	921,725	April	1,105,901
November	1,102,913	May 1	690,948
December	784,424	May 10	359,322
Total since July 1			$18,380,699
Against same time last year			32,014,844
Decrease since July 1			$13,634,145

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$9,555,594	July	$18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,638,888	November	16,485,908
December	6,557,537	December	2,539,900
January	9,702,415	January	18,513,453
March	13,241,405	March	3,698,831
April	10,936,268	April	4,655,460
May 1	394,000	May 1	3,120,599
May 8	2,593,026	May 8	4,974,315
May 15	2,589,597	May 15	2,618,676
May 22	1,918,894	May 22	1,436,353
Total	$113,298,867	Total	$83,662,575
To date, 1868	103,111,621	To date, 1868	70,054,261

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		May 23, '69.
Amer. Gold Coin	139⅝@144⅞@140⅛@141⅜	139⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	121⅛@123¾@123	110⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	118⅜@120⅛@120	110⅛
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	109⅜@110⅛@109⅜	104⅜
New-York Central	181⅞@192⅝	129⅝
Rock Island	127⅛@125@126⅛	95⅜
Michigan Southern	106½@107½@106⅝	88
Hudson River	157⅛@163⅛	138¼
Northwestern	92@91⅝	67
Fort Wayne and Chicago	155@159@157⅜	109½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93⅛@94¼	87⅞
Reading	96@99	93½
Northwestern Preferred	103½@104⅛	78
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜@36¼@35⅜	30⅜
Pacific Mail	95⅛ with Div.@85⅜ Ex-div.	93⅛
St. Paul Preferred	87½@86⅛	76⅝
St. Paul Common	78⅛@76⅞	65⅛
Toledo and Wabash	76@77⅛@74½@76½	49⅞
Lake Shore	105⅞@106½	107⅞
Mariposa Preferred	48⅞@50	12

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds again displayed much firmness in prices, but there was less doing than on Thursday and Friday, and the market closed quiet in the Afternoon. There was rather more firmness in the Southern State Bonds, and higher prices were made on the Vanderbilt Roads, Fort Wayne and some other of the Western lines. On the Miscellaneous list Pacific Mail gave way, after the 3 ℘ cent. Quarterly Dividend was quoted off. The price fell from 92 with Dividend to 85½ Ex-Dividend. The Mariposa Stocks advanced to 50 for the Preferred and 24 for the Common.

No Boards were held at the Exchange after 1 o'clock P. M. In the Long Room and on the Street the following Afternoon quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅝	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	123	123
United States 5-20s of 1867	119¾	120
American Gold Coin	141⅜	141⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅝	66⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	57¼	57½
Missouri Bonds	89	89
North Carolina Bonds, new	54⅝	55
New-York Central	191¼	192⅜
Reading Railway	97⅝	99
Chicago and Rock Island	126⅜	126½
Northwest Common	91½	91⅝
Northwest Preferred	104⅛	104½
Michigan Southern	106⅝	106⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	154	157⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93⅞	94⅛
Pacific Mail Company	91⅞	*85⅝
St. Paul Preferred	86½	86⅛
St. Paul Common	77	76⅞
Toledo and Wabash	76¼	76½
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35¾
Mariposa Preferred	49	50
Lake Shore	106¼	106½
Hudson River	161½	163½
Louisiana Levee 6s	69½	69

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. coup.. 1881	122⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	120
5-20 reg., 1862	117	5-20 coup., 1868	120
5-20 coup., 1862	123	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	133
5-20 coup., 1864	117⅛	10-40 reg	108¼
5-20 coup., 1865	119	10-40 coup	109⅜
5-20 coup., n. is '65	120	6's Currency	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ℘ c. coupons, '77	101	Louisiana 8s levee bds.	88⅛
Ill. 6 ℘ c. coupons, '79	101	California 7s	132⅛
Indiana 5 ℘ c	97	Connecticut 6s	101
Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '73	100	Rhode Island 6s	101
Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '78	98	Alabama 8s	100⅛
Tenn. 6s, ex cou	68⅝	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	110⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	66	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	110⅛
Virginia 6s, ex cou	67⅛	N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	62⅛	N.Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '72	102⅛
Georgia 6s	80	N.Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '73	102⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds	95	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '74	102⅜
North Carolina 6s	58¼	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '75	102⅜
North Car. 6s, n. bds	54½	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '77	102⅜
Missouri 6s	89	N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '78	102¾
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is	91	N.Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, '76	98
Louisiana 6s	73½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Hanover	112½
Merchants'	127	Metropolitan	142½
Mechanics'	139	People's	143
America	145	Nassau	105
Phenix	112	St. Nicholas	116
Butchers' & Drovers'	137½	Commonwealth	116
National	112	Imp. and Traders'	127
Merchants' Exchange	117½	Park	164
State of New-York	111	Central National	115
Commerce	126¾	First National	220
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	105¾
Chatham	155	Ninth National	113
Bank of North Amer	111		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e	85½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	99⅝
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	85½	Chi. R. I. & P	98¾
Erie 7's 2d ind., 1879	92¼	Morris & Essex 1st M	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88	Morris & Essex 2d M	94
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	79¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99¾
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89½	N. J. Cen. 1st M	99
H. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-'70	103¾	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M	100
Harlem 1st M	99¼	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M	105
Mich. C. 8 ℘ ct. '69-'72	121	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M	99
Mich. C. n. 1st M 8s, '82	121	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M	95¼
C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M	112	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	93	Chi. & Alton S. F'd	97½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	99½	Chi. & Alton inc	91
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M.	92½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90
Ill. C., 7 ℘ cent. 1870	120	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	92½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	104½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	84½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	93¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M inc	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	93¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F	97½	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Han. & St. J. L. G	105¼	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	85½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv	112	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Lack. & Western bds.	94	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	85½
Del., L. & W. 1st M	95½	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	80
Del., L. & W. 2d M	93	Mar. Trustee Cer	81
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	91	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	97
Tol. & W. 2d M	83	Cleve. P. & Ash. n. b.	91
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	75	Cleve. P. & Ash. o. b.	94
Tol. & W. W. c. c. S'k. F.	83	Iron Moun'n Bd's	85
Gt. West'n 1st M., '88	89	N. Jersey Cent., n. b.	99½
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	79½	Lake Shore Div. bds	89½
Gal. & Chi. extended.	97		

The New-York Central Railroad Company have instructed their transfer agents, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., to open the transfer books at once.

The Bank of England.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Bank of England is making a dead set against Secretary BOUTWELL by putting up the rate of discount; and as both sides are wealthy and have mints of gold to work on, it becomes a very interesting question to know who will get the best of it. Secretary BOUTWELL very rightly believes our bonds are cheap at present prices; and having more gold than he knows what to do with, proposes to buy one or two millions of them per week, which he has a perfect right to do; but the Bank of England has not only determined that her subjects shall take no more of our bonds, but shall also loose their grasp on what they have already, which she has no right to do, and so has put up the rate of discount, and threatens to smash them if they don't sell out. This little tilt between the Bank and BOUTWELL, as it stands now, is one of the nicest Bull and Bear moves we have had in many a year, and it is to be hoped that both sides have the pluck to keep it up two or three months at least, at the end of which time England will find we are capable of showing more sympathy than she gives us credit for. K.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN THEIR BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.

Parties who are occupying, or who may occupy, safes in the BURGLAR-PROOF vault of this Bank, are informed that two capacious safes, 6x8 feet, are set aside for the gratuitous storage of silver ware and other valuables while the owners are absent from the City.

To those desirous of obtaining the greatest security for their valuable papers, we would state that there are still a few safes to be rented in the safe deposit vault of this Bank.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad of Missouri.

We are now closing out the balance of this desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest in currency.

These Bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS. Bankers, New-York.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 22, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	26	Pork, bbls	10
Cotton, bales	964	Cut Meats, pkgs	439
Eggs, bbls	1,061	Lard, pkgs	410
Flour, bbls	12,226	Butter, pkgs	2,410
Cornmeal, bbls	800	Cheese, pkgs	3,570
Cornmeal, bags	600	Tallow, pkgs	9
Wheat, bushels	54,309	Stearine, pkgs	41
Corn, bushels	30,099	Starch, pkgs	3,000
Rye, bushels	16,200	Tobacco, hhds	103
Oats, bushels	5,372	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	38
Peas, bushels	142	Whisky, bbls	990
Hides, No	165	Wool, bales	95
Hops, bales	501	Oil Cake, pkgs	108
Leather, sides	9,096	Peanuts, bags	259
Resin, bbls	154	Rice, pkgs	181
Petroleum, ref., bbls.	2,511		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Aregar*, for Antwerp—2,801 (126,652 gallons) bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Freytag*, for Cork—98,179½ gallons Crude Oil.

By the steamer *New-York*, for Bremen—178 bales Cotton; 25 hhds. Tobacco; 411 cases Tobacco; 151 bales Tobacco; 460 bags Cocoa; 12 kegs Caviar; 50 bbls. Pork; 417 bales Hops; 400 boxes Extra Dyestuff; 254 ℔s. Cheese; 25 tierces Beef.

By the brig *Corinna*, for Cette—31,416 ℔s. Lard, 571,087 ℔s. Tallow, 7,200 Staves.

By the ship *W. H. Moody*, for Havre—66,853 gallons Naptha, 145,223 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—356,748 ℔s. Cheese, 6 bbls. Bladders, 467 bags Nuts, 36 bales Furs, 5 cases Skins, 609 bales Cotton, 2 bbls. Hominy, 5 cases Silk Lace, 579,836 ℔s. Bacon, 8,110 ℔s. Ham, 45 cases Sewing Machines, 154,700 ℔s. Lard, 10 cases Mowing Machines, 6 hhds. Pumps, 2,876 ℔s. Beeswax, 36 bales Silk.

ASHES—Are in demand at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 25@$10 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The market continues very quiet for all description, buyers declining to purchase freely. We do not learn of any business. We quote: Java at 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 15¼c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 14¼c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 15¼c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 26c.@28c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—The market has been dull and prices have favored buyers. The adverse news from Europe and the decline in gold have checked the export demand. The sales have been 1,014 bales, including 538 to spinners, 379 to speculators and 97 to exporters; of the above 238 were sold last evening. For forward delivery we hear of sales of 100 bales Low Middling, seller July, at 27¾c. ℘ ℔. The receipts have been 964 bales, and the export clearances, 787 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week, under the advance in Gold, has been active, and prices have been steadily maintained, closing quiet at the quotations. Holders have met the market freely, and the supply has been equal to the demand, but at the close of the market the stock of desirable Cotton offering is small. The total sales for the week have been 17,308 bales, including 5,913 bales to spinners, 1,155 bales to speculators, 8,356 bales to exporters, and 1,884 bales in transit. Sales of average Low Middlings are reported as follows: For June, 100 bales at 27¾c.; for July, 100 bales at 27½c.; for November, 100 bales on private terms. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 5,690 bales; to Havre, 1,578 bales; to Bremen, 997 bales; to Hamburg, 263 bales. Total, 8,532 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 29,110 bales; to the Continent, 14,533 bales. Total, 43,663 bales. The Dry Goods market dull; prices easier."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	25	25¼	25½	25¾
Good Ordinary	26	26¼	26½	26¾
Low Middling	27¾	28	28¼	28½
Middling	28¾	29	29¼	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,653
Receipts last week	7,154
Receipts preceding week	5,519
Receipts since Jan. 1	284,006
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	609,140
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Export clearances since our last	787
Exports since Jan. 1	153,226
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	328,317
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	298,559
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	67,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,194,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,218,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,307,000
Exports same time last year	1,594,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	235,000
Estimated stock same time last year	175,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate request at a shade easier and declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,850 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 75; very inferior to good Extra State at $6@$6 35; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 35@$6 95, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 10@$6 60. Included in the sales have been 3,000 bbls. Extra State, for export, on private terms. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 35@$5 75
Extra State	6 00@ 6 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 85@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 10@12 50

Southern Flour continues quiet at yielding prices; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $6 60@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is quiet at $6 30@$9 50 for Extras, ℘ 196 ℔s.; sales, 300 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour has been in better supply and fair demand at $4 70@$6 80 for very inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Cornmeal is in slack request at $4 35@$4 75 for Western, $4 25@$4 45 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, but quoted off about 2c. ℘ bushel. Winter Wheat has been offered and purchased more freely at lower and irregular rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,500 bushels, including White Canada, in bond, at $1 46@$1 50; White Michigan at $1 85; Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $1 50@$1 60; No. 1 Spring at $1 48@$1 50; No. 2 Spring at $1 42@$1 45, chiefly at $1 42 to arrive, and $1 43 delivered; and White California at $1 65@$1 70 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, opening more firmly but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 73,500 bushels at 72c.@85c. for damp to very dry new Mixed Western; 93c.@93½c. for old do., in store; 95c.@95½c. for do., delivered, ℘ bushel. Nothing really new in Rye, Barley or Malt. Oats continue in good demand at about steady prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 67,500 bushels Western at 77c.@78c., chiefly at 78c., afloat; and State at 78c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and steady at from 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw is inquired for at 80c.@$1 10 for Long and Short ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in demand at unchanged figures, including American at 5c.@10c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ℘ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ℘ ℔. The receipts were 501 bales; export clearances, 417 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 136,535 Hides; sales, 40,100 Hides and 160 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 3,550 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½@22 ℔s., private terms; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 21 ℔s., 22c. gold, usual selection; 5,900 Dry Corrientes, 20¼@22 ℔s., private terms; 500 Dry Corrientes Kips, 13 ℔s., private terms; 350 Dry Mexican, 13 ℔s., private terms; 12,000 Dry Mexican Kips, part to arrive, 11 ℔s., private terms; 500 Dry Southern, 16 ℔s., 22c.; 8,800 Dry Texas, 22@24 ℔s., private terms; 1,200 Dry Texas, 22¼ ℔s., 22c. currency; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 ℔s., 11¼c. gold, usual selection; 700 Wet Salted Para, 40 ℔s., private terms; 1,500 Wet Salted Texas, part to arrive, 65 ℔s., private terms; 1,000 City Slaughters, 68 ℔s., private terms; 2,600 City Slaughters, 70 ℔s., 12c.@12¼c.; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, 21@22 ℔s., private terms; 50 bales Calcutta Cow, part to arrive, 9@12 ℔s., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 186,100 Hides, (same time last year, 143,500—year before, 162,800,) as follows: 89,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 29,000 Dry Montevideo, 10,500 Dry Rio Grande, 1,600 Dry Rio Janeiro, 3,600 Dry California, 4,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 10,500 Dry Central American, 5,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 6,500 Dry Bahia, 1,800 Dry Minas, 1,300 Dry Sisal, 1,500 Dry West India, 10,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 10,000 Dry and Salted Texas, 800 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, (from Europe,) 1,000 Wet Salted Para.

LEATHER—Sole finds a ready market at rising prices. The week's receipts have been 53,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—There has been considerable inquiry at steady prices. The sales were 62 hhds. Demerara at 55c.@57c., and 376 hhds. and 28 tierces Muscovado on private terms. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ℘ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ℘ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ℘ gallon	37c.@42c.	49c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ℘ gallon	40c.@42c.	51c.@54c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ℘ gallon	—@—	55c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ℘ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@80c.
English Islands, ℘ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ℘ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been but little Spirits Turpentine offering for immediate delivery, and the business has been in small quantities to meet the wants of the local trade at very full prices; parcels to arrive are obtainable at easier figures. We quote merchantable lots, on the spot, at 49c., with sales of 100 bbls. at that price, and 150 bbls., to arrive, at 47½c. ℘ gallon. Strained grades of Resin are moving slowly; good lots may be quoted at $2 55. There is still some little trade in the finer qualities at well-sustained figures; 150 bbls. good No. 1 were sold at $5 25 ℘ 280 ℔s. The receipts included only 154 bbls. Resin. Nothing new in Tar.

OILS—There has been more inquiry for Linseed at rising prices. Other oils have been quiet. We quote: Crude Whale at $1@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17½; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 04@$1 05@$1 10 chiefly at $1 08@$1 10, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market was easier for Refined, and some considerable trade started up, in part for export. The sales were 1,000 bbls. for immediate delivery at 31¾c.; 500 bbls. for immediate delivery at 31½c.; 500 bbls. for last half of the month at 31¾c.; 2,500 bbls. for May at 32c.; 6,500 bbls. for June at 31¾c.; 1,000 bbls. for first half of July at 32c.; 3,000 bbls. for June, July and August at 32½c.; other sales are rumored, including one lot of 5,000 bbls., but without reliable particulars. Crude in bulk—There has been more demand for forward delivery, with sales of 3,000 bbls. for June at 15½c. Parcels on the spot are obtainable at 15¾c. The Philadelphia market for Refined was very unsettled, and the business extremely limited; sales were 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for May, at 31¾c.; 500 bbls. do., for May, at 31½c.; 500 bbls. do., for June, at 31½c., and 2,500 bbls., for July, at 32c. ℘ gallon. The export clearances included 2,801 bbls. and 213,402 gallons Crude Petroleum, and 66,853 gallons Naphtha; the latter was quoted at 9½c.@10c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and heavy; sales 630 bbls. at $31 06@$31 30 for New Mess, closing at $31 12 nominally; $31 for Old do.; $25@$26 for Prime, and $28@$28 37 for Prime Mess. Beef is brisker at former figures; sales 280 bbls. at $8@$16 for New Plain Mess, and $12@$18 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is dull at $22@$28 for Prime Mess, and $20@$32 for India Mess. Beef Hams are steady; sales 150 bbls. at $24@$32. Cut Meats are steady; sales 160 packages at 12¾c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 15½c.@16c. for Hams. Middles are steady and quiet. Lard is heavy and lower; sales 325 tierces at from 17¾c.@18c. for No. 1 to Prime Steam; chiefly at 18¼c.@19¼c. for Prime Steam, and 19c.@19¼c. for Kettle Rendered. Butter and Cheese have been quiet to-day. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ℘ ℔	41c.@42c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ℘ ℔	36c.@38c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ℘ ℔	43c.@45c.
Western, Fair to Good, ℘ ℔	33c.@36c.
State and Western, Common, ℘ ℔	25c.@30c.
Old Butter, Fair to Good, ℘ ℔	20c.@35c.

NEW CROP.

Factories, extra, ℘ ℔	21 @22
Factories, fair to good, ℘ ℔	19 @20
Factories, common, ℘ ℔	9 @15
Factories, skimmed, ℘ ℔	6 @12
Old Cheese, good to prime, ℘ ℔	20 @24

RICE—Rules quiet to-day, but firm and unaltered. We quote Carolina at $8 50@$9 37 ℘ 100 ℔s. Rangoon is nominal.

SUGAR—The market for raw is strong, but not active. The demand from the refiners is moderate, and the lower range of gold brings the importers' views nearer those of the buyers. We quote fair to good refining at 11¾c.@12c., and No. 12 box at 12¾c.@13c. The sales are 486 hhds. Cuba at 12c.@12¼c. ℘ ℔. Refined moves fairly at full prices. We quote 14c.@16¾c. as the extremes ℘ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 48,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11⅝c.@12c.; also 35,000 ℔s. Stearine at 17c.@19¼c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 475 bbls. at $1 08@$1 10 ℘ gallon. Market more active and firmer.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted stronger. For Liverpool there were taken by steamer, 30,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d.@5¾d. ℘ bushel; 80 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 1,500 quarters Wheat at 4s. 9d. ℘ quarter; a Norwegian bark, with 4,000 quarters Wheat at 4s. 6d., or if to a direct port, at 4s. ℘ quarter.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Established 1850. Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—You are requested to call without delay at my office, No. 4 City Hall-place, in reference to the payment of the certificates you hold against the State. No time is to be lost in forwarding your claims to Albany. General H. RAYMOND.

LITERARY.—A GENTLEMAN OF LITERARY qualifications is desirous of making arrangements for furnishing weekly contributions to some journal. Address LITERARY, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	122	122½	5-20 Coupon, 67	120	120¼
Coupon, 1881	122⅝	122⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	120	120¼
5-20 Regis., 1862	117	117¼	10-40 Regist'd	108¾	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	123⅛	123⅜	10-40 Coupon	109⅜	110
5-20 Coupon, '64	117⅛	117⅜	Gold	141⅛	141⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	119	119¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120⅛	120⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

(BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING,)

Receive money on deposit, subject to check at sight, allowing interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited monthly.

Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four per cent. interest, payable on demand or at fixed periods.

Negotiate Loans.

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold, Government and other Securities on commission.

Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities. CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

WE OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

CITY OF LOUISVILLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October, at the BANK OF AMERICA in this City.

A special tax has been levied to meet the interest upon these bonds, and the sinking fund for retiring the indebtedness of the city amounts to about two hundred thousand dollars per annum. The comparatively small debt, and the conservative policy which has always marked the management of the finances of the flourishing City of Louisville, make these bonds one of the safest and most desirable investment securities now offered in this market.

Any further particulars can be had upon application at our office.

WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable, May and November, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For further particulars, inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK CITY.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER. BUY AND SELL

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.

And at a meeting of the Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Geo. Talbot Olyphant, Esq., who declined a reëlection.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT BONDS. —Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, May 25, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,000,000 of "Street Opening and Improvement Bonds," authorized by section 2 of chap ter 853, Laws of 1868.

Said bonds are to be issued for the purpose of paying the assessments charged against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the matter of widening and extending Church and other streets mentioned in said act, as set forth in the reports of the Commissioners in each case, as confirmed by the Supreme Court.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed in successive annual installments of $250,000, commencing on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Street Opening and Improvement Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 15th proximo, and reopened on the 1st day of June, following.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED by a new company, possessing new and desirable features. Good men only wanted. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 1,444 Post Office.

BUSINESS PAPER AND ALL FIRST-class securities negotiated; collections made everywhere. JOHN B. MURRAY. No. 17 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

The National Trust COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY,

CAPITAL PAID IN,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
PAID IN $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK, MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1869.

FIFTH SALE OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of one million of dollars in gold will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY next, 24th inst., when the same will be opened and the bids declared. Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payment may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered.

The amount awarded will not exceed two million of dollars per week, and the right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., NO. 70 BROADWAY, AND LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,

Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe.

Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN, FOR SALE BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 WALL-ST.

COLLECTIONS.

VAN SAUN & CO., BANKERS. NO. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Notes and drafts collected on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and returns made immediately on advice of payment.

WESTERN R. R. BONDS WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for La Crosse and Milwaukee First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds, Milwaukee and Western and Minnesota Central First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, by J. M. WEITH & ARENTS, No. 9 New-st.

CITY OF DETROIT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 12, 1869.

$200.000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($200,000,) or any part thereof, of the bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, as authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved April 5, 1869, and by resolution of the Common Council, May 11, 1869.

The interest accrued on the bonds at the time of delivery will be added.

The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

W. W. WHEATON, Mayor,
B. G. STIMSON, Comptroller,
W. B. HOWE, Chairman Committee on Ways and Means.
} Committee for Negotiating Loans.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspector may find it necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Railroad depot, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at 11 A. M.

F. W. RANKIN. Secretary.

LEBANON SPRINGS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders—The annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 31st day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 10th day of June.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1869. R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dunleith and Dubuque Bridge Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Dubuque, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. E. MASSEY, Secretary.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 7, 1869.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at G. & J. STEVENSON'S office, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York, on the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS GOLD BONDS.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD IN FIFTY YEARS,

Interest payable in Gold in New-York or London, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAXATION.

Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY,

Being a FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BOND,

Secured by the Railroad, Branches, Depot, Grounds, Rolling Stock, Equipment and Franchises of the Company.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, Yielding in currency TEN PER CENT. Per annum.

Trustees:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Philadelphia, Penn.
CHARLES L. FROST, of New-York City.

We regard these Bonds as among the best ever offered on the market.

Government Bonds and Gold will be received in payment at their market price free of commission.

A limited number for sale on favorable terms, and full information furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1869.

THIRD PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, May 26, for the sale to the Government of one million of dollars of Six Per Cent. Five-twenty Bonds for the Sinking Fund, at which time the bids will be opened and the awards declared. Proposals will state the specific character of the Bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and of which issue, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The prices named in the proposals must be for the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, without regard to the accrued interest, which will be paid in coin, upon the bonds accepted, from the date of the last payment of interest to the date of purchase.

Each proposal must inclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount offered. The checks accompanying proposals not accepted will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following day, when the Bonds must be delivered, for which payment will be made as soon as they can be duly examined.

The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government. Like proposals will be received on WEDNESDAY of each week until otherwise directed.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1869.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,011,334 16.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.

R. H. BULL, Prest. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore June 1, draw interest from that day at 6 per cent. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 19, 1869.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent. out of the earnings of the quarter ending April 30, 1869, payable at the Company's office, Tuesday, June 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, May 22, at 2 P. M., and reopened Thursday, June 3, 1869, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (less Government tax) will be paid on the 1st day of June next at the office of the Company, to the holders of the same, who are such on the 25th May instant. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be opened for transfers on the 15th instant, and closed on the 25th instant.

G. H. GURLEY, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of $4 per Share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after June 1, free of tax. The transfer books will be closed from May 20 to June 1.

JOHN KERR, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant nurse; is capable to take the entire care of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good sewer; superior City reference; willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 259 6th-av., near 17th-st., in the toy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in every particular; can furnish the best of reference from persons by whom she has been employed. Call or address No. 38 4th-av., in the trunk store, corner of 8th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE REspectable girls, one as waitress and chambermaid, one as an excellent laundress and one as a good German cook, with the best of City reference. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 102 West 11th-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 223 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork or waiting; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 342 East 11th-st, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; thoroughly understands English cooking, and has the best of reference. Call at or address, for two days, No. 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly, boning, larding, &c.; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., (new No.,) corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, who can take charge of an infant from its birth, or the care of grown children, a situation in country or City; good references. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is also a good seamstress; has fifteen years' experience; no objection to travel in any part of the United States; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in a private family in the City or country; makes excellent bread and biscuit; makes pastries soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $15. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker; understands all kinds of beefs, soups, pastries of all kinds; would prefer a first-class boarding-house in the country; call at No. 27 Cornelia-st., near Bleecker-st.; City reference. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 19, WITH City and country reference, a situation as children's maid and to do chamberwork; will wait on a lady who boards; sews neatly; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant (German) woman as lady's maid, seamstress, or governess; understands hairdressing; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., (new number,) corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; good City reference from last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 255 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, desiring to travel with a lady going to Europe, to take care of children or make herself useful. Call at No. 140 7th-av. Can be seen for a week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; one who understands English, French and American cooking, pastries and breakfast breads, and desserts of all kinds. Call at No. 140 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 106 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., over the livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress; has five years' City reference; is a Protestant. Address for two days No. 341 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A situation; willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; first-class references. Can be seen at 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 426 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and plain sewer; would travel with a lady to Europe or elsewhere; City reference. Can be seen at No. 321 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook in a private family; understands English and French cooking; good City reference given. Call or address 130 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer; is a good cook; good City references can be given. Call at No. 321 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl; is looking for a place in a small family to do general housework. Call at No. 395 8th-st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; she understands her business perfectly, and is neat and tidy; can be well recommended by her last employer; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 316 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE AND EFFIcient young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; understands her business thoroughly; good City references; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist in the washing if required, or as waitress; is competent to do either; can give good City reference. Call at No. 460 6th-av., corner of 28th-st., in upholstery store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook, a situation; makes superior bread and cake, &c.; would take the place of laundress; good references; City or country. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE and plain seamstress, a situation; has first-class City references; can take full charge of an infant or growing children. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE American young woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and nurse; will make herself useful; has good City references; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S LARGE AND spacious rooms, No. 329 4th-av., situations for a number of experienced chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, laundresses, cooks of all kinds; also, young girls and those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Elizabeth-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST class laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fineries and French fluting; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 339 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more customers; will go out by the day or week. Call at No. 26 East 19th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS.

All who wish good servants are invited to register their names at the Astor Employment Institute, No. 746 Broadway.

EMPLOYERS WILL PLEASE TAKE notice that they can find good respectable servants of all nations by calling at Mrs. DECKER'S Employment Office No. 71 4th-av., opposite Stuart's.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURants, &c., in want of well-recommended servants can be suited at Mrs. LOWE'S large and first class establishment, No. 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a reliable married man; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness; careful driver; temperate and obliging; has twelve years' City reference; would like the country best. Address M. McNAMARA, Orange Post Office, or call on his last employer, J. H. Lane, No. 87 Leonard-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a reliable single man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; is a good, careful driver; sober and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Address for two days H., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Scotchman of long experience; understands care of horses and carriages; thoroughly good and careful driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; has twelve years' experience in this country, and has filled first-class places; understands grapes, flowers and vegetables thoroughly, and the general care of a gentleman's place. Address G. J., gardener, Morrisania Post Office, Westchester County.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; one that thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best City reference of six years' service; no objection to the country. Address Mr. Trainor's Saddlery, No. 448 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Englishman not long in this country, as good coachman and groom, or would make himself generally useful; has good testimonials from the old country; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man; is willing and obliging; has undoubted City and country reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days P. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A situation as coachman; his wife as laundress, if required; both understand their business; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address G. V., No. 305 4th-av., saddlery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY ONE OF THE best coachmen and grooms in the City; can be well recommended from present employer. Call or address No. 138 East 36th-st., for two days; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as groom and coachman; he perfectly understands his business in every respect; has very good reference. Address C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c. Also, female help. Apply at CARPENTER'S large Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can give the best reference. Address N. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation in a private family as coachman. Best City reference; not afraid to work; no objections to the country. Call at No. 97 Hudson-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has the best City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as porter in a hotel; can write a steady hand; has good reference; is willing and obliging; has been five years in this country; wages moderate. Address P. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and highly recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., (new No.,) corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A USEFUL MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; would assist in the garden, and do his utmost to please; good reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as groom and gardener, or to act as waiterman; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; country preferred. Apply at 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at 119 West 24th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PARTIES DESIRING THE SERvices of a good accountant to write up and balance their books, or as temporary book-keeper, may address T. C. W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR SECOND book-keeper; must write a good hand and be a ready penman; salary not large, but a first-rate place to acquire business knowledge; hours from 7 A. M. till work is finished; the best of references required; some experience necessary. Address No. 338 East 41st-st.

WANTED—AT A COUNTRY HOUSE IN Westchester County, a man and his wife; the man for gardener, groom and useful man generally; the woman for plain cook and general housework. Apply for two days to ADVOCATE, No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S SPACIOUS rooms, No. 329 4th-av., for excellent situations ready, all experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, girls of all descriptions and nations suited immediately.

ALL SERVANTS WISHING SITUAtions immediately can be suited without delay at BEDELL'S, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner of 25th-st., (new No.,) both Catholic and Protestant, for City and country.

SERVANTS WANTED AT NO. 203 East 31st-st., as follows: 10 good cooks, 5 chambermaids, 6 waiters, 8 to go to the country; also, a number to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. SANDS.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLEsale paper house in Philadelphia. Address W. E. FARRELL, No. 510 Minor-st., Philadelphia.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
LURLINE, (Italian.) Leading characters by Mme. States, Mme. Testa and Mr. Habelmann.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st. and 5th-av.
THE HERMIT'S BELL. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma and Mons. Decre.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PATRIE, (Fatherland.) Principal characters by Mr. Couldock, Mr. Mayo and Mrs. Gladstane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Rose Eytinge and Miss Germon.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
PYGMALION. Principal characters by the London Burlesque Combination.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ROBINSON CRUSOE, (Burlesque,) and a large collection of Curiosities.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MAZEPPA and POOR DOG TRAY.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
CLORINDA; or, THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD, and PETER GRAY, (Pantomime.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
UNBLEACHED BLONDES. (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Burlesque—RED HOT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

EMPIRE CITY RINK.
Corner of 3d-av. and 63d and 64th sts.
GRAND CONCERT. Open day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES-Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The elections for members of the Corps Legislatif began in France yesterday. No serious trouble is yet reported.

Minister WASHBURNE was yesterday presented to NAPOLEON by General DIX.

Rumors are current in Spain that Prince AUGUSTUS of Portugal is to be offered as a candidate for the throne, and that he is to marry a daughter of the Duke of MONTPENSIER.

A great meeting, at which, it is said, nearly two hundred thousand people were present, was held in Belfast, Ireland, yesterday, to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

A dispatch from London says that the news of the rejection of the St. Thomas Treaty by the United States Senate causes "much irritation" at Copenhagen.

GENERAL.

Advices from Mexico to the 6th inst. have been received. The end of the revolution in Sinaloa had been officially announced. The Government troops had attacked the forces of PROMINCIADOS in the mountains, completely dispersing them, and killing PALMIRAS and four subordinate chiefs, with others. The total number killed was sixteen; fifty-seven were taken prisoners. General CORONA was daily expected from Durango with reinforcements. Another uprising was anticipated, with General PLACIDE VEGA as leader.

The steamer *China*, which arrived at San Francisco on Thursday, from Hong Kong April 19, and Yokohama the 30th, brings news of a terrible drought in and around Pekin, which, unless soon ended by rain, would very seriously damage the crops. The Emperor was visiting the temples daily and offering prayer for rain.

A two-thirds' majority of the Dominion House of Commons have decided that the salary of the Governor-General shall be $50,000.

The bill authorizing the lease of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad to the Boston, Hartford and Erie road has been passed by the Massachusetts Senate. It has been announced on the floor of the Senate by the Chairman of the Investigating Committee that the charges of corruption brought against the Boston, Hartford and Erie have not been sustained by the evidence produced.

The freight building of the Hudson River Railroad at Hudson, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is about $10,000, and insurance $2,000. The fire was an incendiary's work.

It is announced that the public debt statement for May will show a decrease in the debt of seven millions.

A large and formal meeting of the Pennsylvania coal-miners was held in Scranton on Saturday, to consider the question of suspension. After discussion, a vote was taken, and 369 voted for suspension and 408 against. This vote is considered decisive.

The schooner *Packet*, from Franklin, Me., for Boston, foundered at sea, fifteen miles northeast of Cape Cod, recently. The tugboat *H. F. Hamill*, from New-York, for Boston, fell in with her and took off the crew, and landed them at Boston.

The "fastest time on record" between California and Massachusetts has been made by a gentleman who arrived in Boston on Saturday from San Francisco, having accomplished the journey in seven days and eleven hours, including seventeen hours' detention on the way.

A man has been fined $100 in New-Orleans for selling Havana Lottery tickets, notwithstanding the fact that the Legislature of Louisiana has incorporated a home lottery company.

Mr. NATHAN PRATT, of Arlington, Mass., has offered to give $10,000 for the foundation of a home for aged and indigent women in Fitchburg, Mass., if an equal sum can be raised there by subscription for the same purpose.

In St. Louis, on Thursday last, a heavy iron safe, weighing fully 1,800 pounds, fell upon three workmen who were engaged in hoisting it into a building, owing to the snapping of the rope, and killed two of them and badly wounded the third.

A company has been organized to build a railroad from Euporia, Kansas, to Holden, Mo. This will put Southern Kansas in connection with St. Louis by a route a hundred and fifty miles shorter than the line connecting the same region with Chicago. From Euporia southwest, the contemplated road will pass through the Osage Indian lands to Albuquerque, New-Mexico. This line, it is said, will traverse some of the finest agricultural and grazing land on the continent.

One MICHAEL HUMES has commenced a singular suit in the Circuit Court at St. Louis. It is against his guardian, a man named JAMES GRAHAM. He alleges that he was placed under GRAHAM's care when he was only 8 years of age, and instead of being sent to school was made to work on a farm. He continued this work for ten years, or from 1855 to 1865, when he left. He is now, he says, unable to either read or write, and he asks $2,000 for the work he performed during the ten years, and $3,000 damages for the alleged neglect in not sending him to school.

Two or three important resolutions were adopted at the final session of the Commercial Convention at Memphis. One of these requests Congress to put the telegraph system of the country under the control of the Postmaster-General; and another requests Congress to prohibit the building of any bridge on the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri less than four hundred feet span, or on the Ohio below Pittsburg less than three hundred feet span.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee is investigating a case at Brownsville, which involves the right of the Governor to set aside registration under the old Franchise law.

One JOHN W. READ, residing near Lynchburg, Va., in a fit of passion, pounded his mother with a heavy stick a few nights ago, and injured her so severely that she died the next day. READ has been arrested and committed to jail to await his trial for murder at the August term of the County Court.

CHOATE, the alleged "Fire-bug," of Newburyport, Mass., has signed an affidavit denying all knowledge of the letters confessing the crime and the way in which the "bug" operated, alleged to have been written by him, and which have been regarded as bearing directly on the case.

JAMES BROOKS, a wife poisoner in the Connecticut State Prison, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell sometime before light Saturday morning. He was serving out a sentence for the murder of an old man named BRADLEY, who kept a small jewelry store in Hartford, on Thanksgiving night, 1867.

The *Silver Wave*, a small passenger steamer, plying on the Schuylkill, between Philadelphia and Manayunk, capsized and sunk yesterday afternoon. The steamer was crowded with ladies and children, who all, with the exception of one child, fortunately escaped, the water being shallow.

At a recent meeting of a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Washington, to consider the question of decorating the graves of the Confederate dead with flowers on Sunday next, in common with those of the soldiers of the Union, it was resolved that while they bore no malice to the dead, they would not divide the honors by decorating Confederate graves, and thereby taint the character of those who sacrificed their lives for their country.

The week just opened is anniversary week in Boston. The regular anniversary meetings of the Unitarians and Universalists, and some of the Evangelical denominations, will be held, and also meetings of the Labor Reform League, the New-England Woman's Suffrage Association, the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, the Free Religionists, and the New-England Woman's Club.

The Hicksite Branch of the Society of Friends began their yearly meeting yesterday morning and afternoon, at the meeting-houses in Rutherford-place and Twenty-seventh-street. Business meetings for the discussion of the Indian question and other matters will be held today.

Rev. R. W. CHIDLAW, of the Lancaster, Ohio, Farm School, preached yesterday to the inmates of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island.

An adjourned meeting of Californians, residents of the Pacific slope, and all others interested in the celebration of the completion of the Pacific Railway, will be held at the Metropolitan Hotel this evening, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The President and Georgia.

We can readily believe that General GRANT does not entirely coincide with Mr. BUTLER as to the means to be employed for the suppression of alleged outrages in the Southern States. The Massachusetts member has a sovereign contempt for whatever stands in the way of his purposes; and it is not surprising, therefore, that he proposes to achieve partisan supremacy in the South, without stopping to consider the legality or constitutionality of his action. The President is fortunately a different man. He will think before acting; and very little thought is necessary to satisfy him that his powers are restrained in a manner fatal to the adoption of the Butler programme.

So far as Virginia, Texas and Mississippi are concerned, his authority under the Reconstruction acts is sufficient for any emergency. He there exercises a control which renders the enforcement of law, by military agencies, comparatively easy. But these are not the States to which Mr. BUTLER's prescription is intended to apply. He does not venture to allege that Virginia is less orderly, less law-abiding than Essex County, Massachusetts. What he proposes is aimed at Georgia. Whenever a murder is committed there, we are told, "he would call on the inhabitants of the district for the apprehension of the perpetrator within a specified time, and, in the event of a non-compliance, would take military possession of the place." The President, however, cannot forget that Georgia is a reconstructed State, and that neither under the law nor the Constitution has he the right, uninvited, to interfere. He must act toward Georgia as he would act toward New-York; for though the validity of Georgia's reconstruction is impugned by Mr. BUTLER, the bill he reported on the subject was not acted upon by the House. In the eye of the President, then, Georgia is the equal of Massachusetts in respect of constitutional rights. And these rights obstruct the BUTLER plan of interference. Assuming that outrages are committed in the State, they involve no conflict with Federal authority; they are simply violations of the State laws, and are punishable only as such. The President may indeed interfere when the local executive officially reports his inability to uphold the law; but to this moment Gov. BULLOCK has made no such representation. Until *he* appeals for help, the President has no more business to meddle in the matter of a Georgia murder than to take the investigation of the ROGERS murder out of the hands of the New-York Police. The fact that Gov. BULLOCK has not solicited intervention proves one of two things: either the stories concerning crime in Georgia are partisan inventions, or at least partisan exaggerations, or the Governor, who does the work of the extremists, is unfit for his position. From either point of view, he is a bad man. For the inventions or exaggerations—if such the reports be—indicate the same mischievous influences which defeated the Fifteenth Amendment in the Georgia Legislature—with which influences the Governor is identified. And, on the other hand, if crime really is rampant—which we do not believe—the Governor is guilty of a gross dereliction of duty in failing to bring the criminals to punishment—if need be, with the help of the Washington authorities.

What is first wanted is a trustworthy statement of facts with regard to the nature and amount of crime in Georgia; and we doubt not that upon this point the President will require other testimony than Mr. BUTLER's. The Augusta dispatch published yesterday shows that little reliance should be placed upon statements tracing grave offences to political causes. A sensation story, embracing two murders, is now declared by its author to have been written under misinformation. It is quite possible that careful investigation will show other and similar narratives to be equally unreliable. The murder of Dr. ADKINS is now attributed to a disgraceful life rather than to politics; and the man FAY, who tried to kill a colored mistress, and succeeded in killing himself, is another illustration of the personal worthlessness of those who pander to the partisan appetite of Mr. BUTLER and his friends. The best thing the President can do is to discard these suspicious sources of information, and to ascertain by careful and thorough scrutiny the whole truth touching Georgia and its people. The difficulties incident to intervention will remain, whatever be the result of the inquiry. But the country will at any rate be enabled to estimate accurately the position of affairs in the State, and to pronounce a just verdict as between Mr. BUTLER and the people he arraigns.

City and Country Transit.

Our people certainly have very bad luck in their attempts to secure easy, speedy and cheap transportation from one part of the City to another. We have been for a long time indulging hopes of an underground railroad, on which cars could be run from one end of the island to the other, drawn by steam, at a high rate of speed and a low rate of fare. Last year a company to build such a road was chartered, but took no steps toward building it, on account, as was alleged, of trifling defects in the charter. Last Winter these defects were cured, and behold the amended charter turns out to be a different thing altogether. Instead of providing for an underground road, it gives the Company power to make it a surface road wherever they please; and instead of being propelled by steam, the use of steam wherever it is a surface road, is expressly forbidden. Of course, therefore, steam cannot be used at all. And instead of going the whole length of the island, the Company may stop at Forty-second-street if they choose,—as of course they will. The parties who secured the amended charter for this Company are certainly adepts in the art of lobbying, and in the kindred art of cheating the hopes and expectations of the public.

Then we had hopes, if everything else failed, of the Two-Tier Road, which was perfectly feasible, and promised to give us cheap and quick locomotion, on fair and proper terms. The bill passed one House, and the other also with a slight amendment, in which the other branch at once concurred. But the message announcing this concurrence seems to have been stolen, or to have miscarried on its way; so that the Governor could not sign the bill. And so *that* plan falls through.

Under these untoward circumstances the prospect of getting any law that will give us some mode of speedy transit from the City to the rural districts by which it is surrounded, does not seem very flattering.

Our Harbor Defences.

The remarkable artillery experiments conducted last Autumn, at Forts Monroe and Delaware, under the superintendence of the Engineer Corps, passed a significant comment on the project of combining iron with masonry in the construction of our forts. The havoc made with the targets was striking; and, although the result would have been more agreeable, we presume, had there been anything to praise in the *defensive*, the offensive carried off all the honors. Nevertheless, it should seem that the impression thereby produced of the power of the guns was somewhat exaggerated by reason of the inferior character of the iron which composed the targets. We are informed that a piece of this iron, about twelve inches in breadth and depth, and several feet in length, was lately placed in the large hydraulic press at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and fractured transversely, in the presence of Generals BARNARD, CULLUM, and other distinguished officers, who have given attention to the question of covering our forts, if practicable, with wrought-iron plates.

The behavior of the iron when struck by shot, during the artillery experiments, presaged that which was visible under hydraulic pressure, in which latter case the iron is said to have bent through but a comparatively small angle before it fractured—so that it would seem, if this be true, that whatever the intrinsic qualities of the metal, the iron had not been so manufactured as to give the qualities which are absolutely necessary for armor-plates.

It is now understood that the officers who have been experimenting are convinced that the thickness of iron requisite to protect our forts against the most powerful artillery is so great as to make its cost enormous, and the device itself impracticable. It seemed to us, in commenting on the experiments already alluded to, that this was a safe conclusion to reach; and we may all therefore be very well satisfied that a vast expense which would otherwise have been entailed, is not now to be incurred. The question of harbor defence has not, it is true, thereby become less perplexing; but we are not under the necessity of relying for protection exclusively on immovable forts.

Among the minor, but not unimportant points connected with this subject of coast-wise defence, is that of gun-carriages. To this some attention has been directed in times past, and more, when there is leisure for it, may be profitably directed to it hereafter. In general, the gun-carriages of the heavier guns in our forts are not able to stand a proper and adequate charge of the guns. An order from the War Department last year directed, we believe, that the service charge in these guns should be diminished; but that did not alter, though it may have partly obviated, the fault in question. A suitable gun-carriage, we may hope, will eventually be selected for the forts, especially if it be true, as has been asserted, that the gun-carriage at Fort Hamilton, on which the twenty-inch gun is now mounted, is such an abortive affair as to be beneath engineering criticism.

The Memphis Convention—The South and Its Commercial Future.

The Commercial Convention just held at Memphis is one of many signs of the improving spirit which is visible throughout the Southern States. It is one of a series of efforts made or to be made by that section to promote the development of its resources, the increase of its population, and the realization, as far as may be, of industrial and commercial independence. The organization of a railroad system that shall secure to the South direct communication with the Pacific, and complete the means of intercommunication between the interior of the Southern States and the seaboard, is among the prominent objects of the movement. Another is the establishment of steamship lines from Southern ports to Europe—a project already partially in shape, and one that will assume magnitude when converging lines of railroad finally determine the supreme position for which some half dozen ports now contend. A third object is the completion of arrangements, not so much to organize emigration in foreign countries as to facilitate the cheap and comfortable transportation to Southern points of all proceeding thither in search of homes, whether arriving from abroad or from other parts of the Union. In a body so large, so essentially representative in its character, a multitude of topics naturally came up for discussion; but these relate most obviously to that growth of material interests which now happily engages the attention of the South.

The early construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad would seem to be already assured. The road just opened will not long be a monopoly. Its construction amid great difficulties, and the influence it is exerting upon the region it traverses, are circumstances that will stimulate other projects. As between the Northern Pacific and the Southern Pacific routes, there can be no comparison—so manifestly superior is the latter in its natural resources and advantages, and so much more direct and profitable in its connection with the sea-board. Climatic considerations are equally in favor of the Southern line as compared with that *via* Omaha and Salt Lake. A second road, therefore, is a question of time only; and with its construction will come profits and importance to tributary and connecting roads which the Southern States, despite their difficulties, are now pushing forward.

The question of direct trade with Europe at the first glance looks like a mere revival of a scheme which was a favorite topic of talk among Southerners before the war. There were Direct Trade Conventions long ago, and agents were sent to Europe to promote their object. It always happened, however, that the brilliant programme came to naught:—the agent returned reporting great encouragement; and then the whole thing quietly collapsed. We do not recall the fact as conclusive against the purpose at present entertained. For between then and now differences are traceable which render former efforts of little value as criteria in the determination of present probabilities. Before the war the South was financially and commercially subordinate to the North. The reign of cotton was political; in all other respects it was the subject of Northern capital. And it was so in part because the planters as a class lived a year in advance of their income. Wealthy and potential as they were, they were everlastingly in debt; and as the creditor controlled the avenues and outlets of trade, he was enabled to circumvent the various feeble movements for establishing more direct intercourse between the grower of cotton and his European customer. There were other causes of failure in the absence of railroad facilities, and in the tendency to make the roads subsidiary to Northern interests.

Things have materially changed in all these respects, and from their altered condition proceeds the real significance of the movement on foot for direct trade with Europe from Southern ports. The legacy inherited by the planters from the war is not unmixed evil. They have lost slave labor, and have lived face to face with poverty; but from the unwelcome school they have emerged with a self-reliance to which they were previously strangers, and with a freedom from debt which enables them to mature their business arrangements for the future with strict reference to the interests and purposes of their own section. There is still one limitation, however, which cannot be overcome by the mere resolves of the Memphis Convention or the mere wishes of the planters. Direct trade from Southern ports implies the establishment of new lines of steamships; and these again imply the command of capital. It is not difficult to conceive of plans by which these ends might be attained, for cotton on this side of the Atlantic might be made the partner of cash capital on the other. But the capacity of the mercantile element at the South so to organize planters and merchants as to produce practical results on the scale required, remains to be tested. It has made a good show at Memphis, and by adroit management it may even secure the coöperation of Northern capital. But the achievement of success is contingent upon a combination of influences so varied in their nature, that more than common energy and sagacity are needed to avert a repetition of former failures.

Whatever be the precise work of the gathering at Memphis, the gathering itself is suggestive of a hopeful industrial and commercial future for the South. The composition of the Convention entitles it to respectful attention; and its proceedings—judging of them from the meagre reports that have appeared—indicate reasonable objects and practical methods of promoting them. We see the South in its reconstructed aspect—using the term in relation to means for developing material prosperity, and without any reference to political considerations. The latter were wisely discarded by the delegates, who, representing all shades of political opinion, appear to have been animated by a common purpose in the endeavor to repair the ravages of war,—to secure for the South the full benefit of its commanding position and of the magnificent resources with which it is endowed.

Spaniard and Cuban.

We have exhausted the vocabulary of vituperation, and very properly too, in denouncing the more ferocious of the proclamations attributed to the Spanish commanders in Cuba—LERSUNDI, DULCE, VALMASEDA and so on—and have invoked all the cruel tyrants of history from DOMITIAN down to furnish us forth with historic parallels to their savagery. And yet, if we may believe the late Havana telegram, the Cuban President himself is guilty of the same fierce and bloody mode of warfare. Three months ago a pretended proclamation of CESPEDES was published, declaring that "no neutrality will be recognized," that "all persons would be considered as friends or enemies" except neutral foreigners, and that "those who have voluntarily done the Spanish Government or its officials any service *will be executed*, irrespective of person."

This ferocious mandate was promptly pronounced spurious; and that it was so its very terms were a sort of proof,—it being horrible to suppose that, with the very small head the rebellion had made in the middle of January, such an order for slaughter could be issued. Now, the Havana telegram again insists that this document is genuine—and points out that it was issued five weeks before the terrible proclamation of VALMASEDA. It not only provides, we are told, for confiscation, but declares:

"*Every prisoner* who has voluntarily fought against the revolution *shall be executed*, but soldiers of the regular army may expect clemency according to the circumstances."

For ourselves, we utterly discredit the authenticity of this pretended proclamation. It would argue that CESPEDES was not only a savage but a madman; for certainly nothing could alienate the sympathies of humane nations more than such an order. The cry of "no quarter" is a disgrace to the civilized nation that sanctions or suffers it. It is clear, however, that hitherto the laws of war have been observed by both parties in Cuba to a greater extent than savage proclamations, whether the genuine or the spurious, would seem to indicate.

The Efforts of Portugal to Abolish Slavery.

The Kingdom of Portugal has followed in the footsteps of its larger though younger sister, the United States. By a Royal decree of the 25th of February last, published in the official gazette on the 27th of the same month, the abolition of slavery is declared in all the Portuguese Colonies. All slaves are to be considered free and in a condition similar to that of Chinese laborers who by their own act have bound themselves to labor in the English and French Colonies. This is to be their condition until April 29, 1878, when, in accordance with the decree of April 29, 1858, they will be entitled to all the rights and privileges of Portuguese citizens, and all engagements and contracts which may have been made by them in their former condition will thenceforth be null and void.

The Portuguese Government has ever used its best endeavors to put a stop to the slave trade, both by the establishment of naval stations on the coasts of Africa and by the faithful execution of the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain, the terms of which are similar to our slave trade treaties with that Power. Carrying out strictly the provisions of this treaty, and sincerely devoted to its humane principles, the Portuguese Government has found no sacrifice too great to put a stop to this infamous traffic, though the difficulties it encounted were very great.

For many years the abolition of slavery has found able and untiring champions in the Portugese Parliament, such as the Marquis DE SA BANDEIRA, now President of the Council of Ministers, and the Counts DE LAVRADIO and DE AVRILA. The Marquis especially has for many years past sustained the same principles as those advocated by Lord BROUGHAM in the British Parliament and CHARLES SUMNER in our own Senate.

A series of laws in regard to this subject prove how desirous Portugal has ever been to see slavery abolished in its colonies. A decree of Dec. 14, 1854, declared that

"'All slaves belonging to the Government shall be free,' and ordered that 'the names of all other slaves shall be registered within thirty days, at the expiration of which time all slaves whose names have not been presented or inserted in said register shall be considered as free.'"

By compensating his owner, every slave had the right to acquire his own freedom. The emancipated slaves, together with their children, were placed under the protection of the Government, represented by commissions established in the several capital cities of the transmarine colonies, and of which the Bishop of the diocese was to be the permanent President.

On the 24th of July, 1846, a law was promulgated declaring free all children thereafter born of female slaves in Portuguese colonies. Of course the effects of this law would have been the eventual abolition of slavery, even if no other measures for that purpose had been adopted. But, by the decree of April 29, 1858, of which we have already spoken, the total abolition of slavery in the Portuguese colonies was fixed for 1878.

All these measures prove the sincere desire of Portugal to put an end to slavery, and it is not without interest to observe how this country endeavored centuries ago to better the condition of a class which only many years later became the subject of the humane sentiments and civilizing efforts of other more powerful nations.

On the 20th of March, 1570, the King of Portugal ordered

"That the savage natives of Brazil and other conquered countries should be treated and considered as free men, without being in any mode or manner captives, excepting those who were taken in lawful warfare or who continued to assail the Portuguese for the purpose of cannibalism."

The law of August 22, 1587, declared

"That the Indians who worked on estates should not be retained there as slaves, but should be perfectly free as long as they remained."

The law of September 10, 1661, enacted "That all natives who were in captivity at that time should be set at liberty and be free." The law of April 1, 1680, declared "That thenceforth no Indians should be enslaved, not even in the cases excepted by former laws."

Finally, with special reference to the African race, the dates of the following laws show how early Portugal was animated by those Christian sentiments which have gradually brought about the abolition of slavery.

The law of Sept. 19, 1761, declared that all black slaves coming henceforth to the ports of the Kingdoms of Portugal and Algarve, from America, Spain or Asia, shall be free. The Royal order of Jan. 2, 1767, extended this beneficent measure to mulattoes of both sexes, who had not been included in the preceding law.

Finally, the law of Jan. 16, 1773, enacted

"That the children of all slaves born thereafter in the Kingdom of Portugal should be free and be capable of holding office, honors and dignities without that stigma left upon freedmen which the superstition of the Romans had established in their customs, and which Christianity and civil society now render intolerable in the Kingdom."

We have endeavored to present to our readers these meritorious acts so honorable to a nation which, though limited in its resources and small in its extent, was at one time a first-class maritime Power, whose seamen were the pioneers among discoverers. The learned RICHARD HENRY MAJOR, in his *Life of Prince Henry of Portugal*, published in London in 1868, draws a vivid picture of the first days of that epoch in which Portugal created Empires and founded great cities at a distance of six thousand miles across the sea, and when, with the flag of the Cross and of Civilization floating at the stern of its galleons, it opened the way of discovery to the other nations of the world.

Our Cheap Cabs.

Everybody is exulting over the fact that the Legislature has chartered a Cab Company for this City, and it certainly is something to be thankful for. But this alone will not give us the cabs, and yet it is the only thing *done* as yet towards securing that very desirable result. We hear of no company organized under the law,—of no money subscribed to carry it into effect, and, above all, of no cabs in process of construction. For all the public knows, the privileges conferred by the law may have been sold out, to the hack drivers and livery stable keepers, already in possession of the business. If we are to have the cabs in real earnest, it is about time the public had some assurance or some information concerning the steps taken to secure that end. Can the parties interested tell us anything about the matter?

MINOR TOPICS.

It has been intimated, and we should not be surprised to find the intimation acted upon, that the rural Republicans will give up governing New-York City as a bad job, and that they will soon be ready to recommit it *in toto* to the tender mercies of the Ring. The ground is that "as heaven helps those who help themselves," so the political heaven of our day (*i. e.*, the Albany Legislature) will not help New-Yorkers, because they habitually elect such people as they do to represent them in the Legislature. We do not, we are told, "help ourselves;" and hence the helping hand at Albany may be withdrawn. But is the general rule a good one? Surely the Tammany ring "help themselves," and very abundantly; but is it "heaven," therefore, that helps *them*? We fear their stimulus comes from the other quarter.

We are heartily grieved to hear that the lately bellicose Arrapahoes and Cheyennes are peacefully returning to their old reservations in the southeastern corner of Colorado. It is "a most lame and impotent conclusion" to the Indian war. It will be vastly cheaper in money and the lives of white men if, instead of allowing these Indians to sit down in the very pathway of the California and New-Mexico emigrants, the Government will send them further south to reservations more remote from the path of Western travel and traffic. The settlers want and will have this land on which these tribes subsist. If they are not taken out of the way frequent collisions between them and the settlers, invariably precipitated by the aggressions of the latter, will defeat the efforts of the Quakers and the President to Christianize and civilize these unfortunate wretches.

The President's proclamation sets the Government right with its workmen, and the concession will be accepted as a handsome set-off against the old custom of making them forfeit a day's wages whenever any holiday occurs throughout the year. There are five or six of these holidays, and every Government workman who enjoys them, more or less, pays from $10 to $20 per annum for the privilege. There are few of them, however, who would not rather work for the usual daily pay; and there is not one of them who would not have a more comfortable sense of national rejoicing or national glory, if he could only get the cash without the work, in honor of the holiday. Some of these men, like LAFONTAINE's cobbler, think there are too many holidays, under the circumstances.

The Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, who have charge of decorating the graves of the dead Union soldiers in the Buffalo cemeteries, has declined to change the day from the Sabbath to some less sacred day of the week. At the instance of a clergyman from Buffalo, the New School Presbyterian Assembly, on Saturday, passed a resolution requesting the managers here to change the day, and urgently protesting against "the desecration of the Sabbath for such a purpose." We hope, for two reasons, that the change will not be made by the Committee in charge of the matter. In the first place, it is a solemn and beautiful ceremony as fitted to be performed on the Sabbath as is the burial service. In the second place, there are many thousands of laboring men and women in the Metropolis who would take a melancholy pleasure in this duty if the Sabbath is devoted to it, but who cannot in justice to the living give a laboring day and its wages in order to honor the dead.

Governor HOFFMAN has wisely declined to sign the bill providing for the erection of a public market in the Twenty-first Ward. New-York has already too much money invested in mismanaged markets, producing an inadequate income that is frequently misapplied. The $5,000,000 of market property now owned by the City ought to be sold, and the market business thrown open to private enterprise. Then our markets, as those of other but *less* governed cities, would be built where they are needed, and not sustained at a heavy direct expense in taxes and an immense indirect expense in commissions paid by producers and consumers to middlemen, at the very points where they are not only of no use, but where they are a positive disadvantage in obstructing the streets and interfering with business. If our present market system was abolished, private enterprise would build markets near enough to the residences of our citizens to enable them to go in person for their table supplies, thus doing away in a large measure with the services of the green grocers, to whom producers selling and consumers buying in this market now pay annually a tax aggregating $25,000,000. All on account of the inconvenient locality and false management of the markets. By all means let them be sold.

In giving an account of the late "victory" of Lesca, a Spanish paper, the *Diario*, says that "the number of killed rebels was 2,000; our loss, eight killed and twenty-four wounded." That may do very well to tell to the Spanish armies, but it will not do for us. That is precisely the way we used to kill *our* rebels—in a proportion of 2,000 to 8—and they used to kill us on paper in just the same ratio. After a while, we got to be more reasonable and credible—and so no doubt, in time, will the *Diario*.

Appleton's Journal complains that there are no writers of "good short stories" in America, and thinks that such a style of composition should be a feature in American journalism. So it is. Capital short stories may be found in every issue of the daily papers of this City—tales, too, with the recommendation of being true—tales whose incidents and characters if put forth under the guise of fiction, would be declined by the magazine editors as incredible and unnatural, or if printed by them would be pronounced absurd and untrue by their readers. There is plenty of talent of the description mentioned in this City, to supply the magazines with far better stories, for American consumption, than they purloin from the English magazines; but this talent, like other qualities, very naturally seeks the best market—that is, the daily press, whose rates of payment are practically more than double those of the magazines. The same labor which devoted to the construction of a short story brings the writer $40, will, if devoted to reporting or editorial writing on one of the principal New-York newspapers, return him from $75 to $100. Hence there are no short story writers of very marked ability at work for the magazines except those regularly retained at good salaries or high rates of payment.

Why widen Broadway from Thirty-fourth-street to Central Park? It is certainly not because the thoroughfare at that point is crowded, or ever likely to be. At the points named, and, indeed, from Fourteenth-street northward, Broadway is merely a convenient cross-town route. It is not the central avenue of the upper part of the City as it is of the lower part, and can never need widening as the crowded southern half of the street already does. There is no good and sufficient reason for this questionable improvement, unless it be that some large property holders have a "job" involved, when, of course, the improvement will be made.

The thorough exposure of the bogus strike of the coal miners has led to its failure and partial abandonment. The Scranton miners, fearful of the fate of their fellows in other parts of Pennsylvania, have voted by a positive majority not to suspend work in order to advance the price of coal. The arguments which the coal operators and miners advance in justification of the strike are curious enough, and would be perfectly justifiable if there was no third party—the consumers—who have rights that are to be respected. It appears by an explanation volunteered by a coal operator, whose communication we published yesterday, that if prices are not maintained in the Summer the miners cannot have good wages in the Winter; and hence they strike every Summer in order that prices may be sustained. It may appear strange to the coal men, but to this the consumers decidedly object. And they object also to the tariff which gives the coal operators of Pennsylvania the power to make such means of advancing and maintaining prices partially successful in defiance of all efforts on the part of consumers. The exposure of the schemes of the coal men is a strong argument in favor of free trade in coal.

The Emperor NAPOLEON in his early days was an enthusiastic student of engineering science and an engineer of no mean acquirements; and since his elevation to the throne has shown himself constantly the friend, patron and promoter of all ingenious inventions, and especially of all enterprises embodying the science of construction in public ways and works of all kinds. It is no mere empty compliment, then, that has been offered him by the London Institution of Civil Engineers in electing him an honorary member of that body; and the cordial reception which the Emperor gave the Committee who bore to him official information of it, meant, doubtless, more of genuine pleasure and cordiality than could be found in most international forms of courtesy.

In a late letter from Mr. MORSE, our Consul at London, he urges very strongly the employment of iron grain barges in this country They have recently come into use on the Danube, Don, Dniester, Vistula and other rivers. It is well for Western merchants to keep an eye to all improvements of this kind, lest the competition from Russia, Prussia, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, Egypt and other wheat-growing countries for the supply of the European market, may avail, by reason of the cheaper transit, over the enormous productiveness of our great Valley of the Mississippi.

The several members of the Brooklyn Board of Education may be—we trust they are—able to present a defence which will justify them in their conduct of the public schools, and satisfy the tax-payers, who have evidently been sadly swindled by somebody. But nothing which they may advance can relieve the majority of the members from the charge of gross neglect of the important interests intrusted to them. Out of forty-five members of the Board two only appear to have been active in the conduct of the affairs of which the Board has supervision. The evidence elicited thus far in the investigation now going on hints at alleged frauds on the part of these two. The other members, to all appearance and according to all accounts, hold themselves blameless because they have taken no active part in the administration of affairs. But the public will condemn them for this very reason. The swindled parents of school children and the tax-payers generally will claim that they ought to have been active, and thereby prevented the commission of the fraud. This Board and numerous others of like character ought to learn that there are sins of omission as well as of commission and that men may be villains negatively as well as positively.

The two candidates for Congressman at large in Virginia are A. M. CRANE, Radical, and a Northern man, and Major C. W. BUTTZ, formerly of Norfolk, and now of Richmond, Walker-Republican.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Bremen May 8 and Southampton May 11, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received, later by two days than that already at hand, is embodied in the letter and extracts we give below.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Struggle Between the Government and the Opposition—The Approaching Elections—The Right of Reunion—Victor Hugo—A Fashionable Soiree—Concerning Foreigners in Paris—The Man Milliner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 4, 1869.

The struggle between the Government and the Opposition is growing alarming. The election for Deputies takes place Sunday, the 23d, and Monday, the 24th, of this month. The law giving the right of public meeting, under restrictions, has only served to widen the breach between the contending parties. Half-way measures, as M. DE GIRARDIN has so vigorously maintained in his paper, the *Liberté*, are just as dangerous as the silence of despotism. The meetings should be free, or there should be no meetings at all. To allow an excitable people to come together and talk of their griefs without offering a remedy, is as dangerous to public order as to prevent them from coming together at all. To stop a man's mouth when in the exercise of a right which every man ought to possess, is only to exasperate him and his friends, and to exaggerate a position already threatening to the peace of society.

The other evening more than 3,000 people were met together in the Chatelet Theatre to hear a lecture on CORNEILLE from M. BANCEL, an eloquent and fiery orator, who is a candidate for Deputy in the Third District of Paris.

Of course, in talking of the works of CORNEILLE, there was plenty of room, without abandoning the text, for alluding to tyranny and ignorance, to honor and treachery, to liberty and patriotism; and such was the fever of the audience at the end of half an hour, such was the excitement at hearing a language of which they had been deprived for twenty years, that the Commissary of Police, representing an armed and superior force, dissolved the meeting. And the Government has the simplicity to imagine that there is no other way of governing an intelligent people, sighing for liberty and the privileges enjoyed by other civilized nations!

The sight was a novel one, indeed, for an American. Here was a little man sitting on the platform behind the speaker, with the French flag wound around his waist, ready to die for his country, and with a pen in his hand to take down any words which might enable him to fine and imprison the speaker. In the theatre 3,000 intelligent men, who had paid an admission fee, thirsting for knowledge, and anxious to hear as of yore an able man discuss the great and well-known character of one of their first national poets. Not a man in the house thought of going thence to build a barricade, or doing anything worse than to vote for BANCEL for Deputy. And there sat the little man on the platform, the representation of brute force—one man against three thousand—compelling the speaker to hold his voice and the multitude to disperse, as if his hand was a magician's wand. And when at last the patience of the audience was exhausted, and some one cried out, *"Mais à la fin des fins, c'est la France, et la France est à nous!"* the little man gave them to understand that they were mistaken, and that he did not permit observations!

Thus the men who came into the theatre thinking only of voting for BANCEL, went out thinking of barricades; the gap between the Government and people was widened. The feeling, in fact, is growing deeper and more bitter every day, and nothing but the Chassepot gun saves the Government from revolution. What can an unarmed or a poorly-armed populace do in presence of the modern rapid-shooting rifle? It is idle to talk of a revolution.

VICTOR HUGO.

LAMARTINE used to say when at the height of his fame that he could not sneeze without having his publisher put the fact in print. VICTOR HUGO has arrived at the same happy point. The public do not criticise his book, *The Man that Laughs*—they criticise the rapacity of his publisher, and the way the book is brought out. In the first place, it is dealt out a crumb here and a crumb there, as something precious beyond all precedent; two or three journals are allowed a chapter each in advance, which, however, they must announce as having been obtained surreptitiously, or, to use the word M. HAUSSMANN has put into circulation, irregularly. These little tit-bits are not baits to catch the public with—oh no! since they are stolen!

Then the book is spun out into four volumes, with large type and large margin; and what vexes most his contemporaries is that he has the assurance to issue these volumes one after the other at a week's interval. He thus says to the public that when they have such a delicious beverage placed before them they must snuff, and sip, and drink it slowly and by installments. Such strokes of genius must be dealt out in small doses, so as not to kill the reader outright. One volume at a time is sufficient.

Worse than all, the publisher sold to a speculator the exclusive right for France of an enormous first edition, and this speculator hit upon the ingenious plan of offering to any one who would buy of him a hundred francs' worth of unsalable books of other authors, a copy gratis of *The Man that Laughs*. This was the unkindest cut of all!—unkind to the author and unkind to the reader; for it looked as if the new book needed trash to give it relief!

The critics touch lightly on the merits of *The Man that Laughs*. A man that can hardly sell a book at all has no right to criticise a man who sells a million. A man who has scarcely talent has no right to criticise a man who is almost a genius. Nevertheless a few critics timidly point out weaknesses in the book, while M. BARBEY D'AUREVILLY, the *bête noire* of authors, bolder than the rest, declares that the book is characterized by excessive pretension, that the style is pedantic, and that it shows the author to be in a fatal decline.

But we are on the eve of the election, and to criticise the exile of Guernsey at this moment is a heresy only to be likened to an open support of the Emperor. And for a Parisian to support the Emperor is the abomination of abominations!

FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

A French paper published the other day the following little bit of spitefulness about the charity ball of the Princess BEAUVEAU, at the Grand Hotel: "Dancing went on till 6 o'clock. The noble Faubourg gathered up its skirts and got out of the way at midnight; alone, the English and American ladies, and the Chinese of Mr. BURLINGAME, held on. All this exotic world danced, and fluttered, and perspired; it was a regular *danse Macabre*. An American mother lost her daughter before the cotillion; another American lady was seen crying for the loss of her beau. At 2 o'clock came the invasion of the *demi-monde*, and the grand entry of Mons. and Mme. WORTH. This last was the bouquet."

Whether merited or not, this little notice is damaging to the last degree. French women go away before the invasion of the women of bad character. American and English women do not. What is worse, they engage pell-mell with these women in something very like the *can-can*, for they come out of it disheveled and all in perspiration! Then there is an incident in keeping with what precedes; a young lady leaves her mother's protection—an utterly unpardonable sin in France. Another lady compromises at least her good-breeding by crying in public—oh, horror!—for her lost lover. Finally, as the bouquet, Mr. WORTH, the famous man-milliner of the Rue de la Paix, makes his entry. He has been told by the French ladies, whose dresses he made, at what hour he might come and find them gone; for although they like Mr. WORTH in his shop, they prefer to shift his entertainment upon the exotics who stay late at a charity ball.

English and American young ladies do not always observe the rules of French society, that's certain. But they did not come to Paris for that. They come to see what they can see, and to get the worth of their money. They know that French society is mixed—horridly mixed—and that if they, uninitiated foreigners, should undertake to sift it, and to separate the good from the damaged fruit, they would utterly "lose their Latin." French people cannot do it themselves; they do not even try it, for it is notorious that they run more from the "common herd" than from the "immoral herd." Gilded vice passes everywhere with the honors due to gold and beauty; the best boxes in the first tier at the opera are occupied by notorious public women, and nobody protests; *au contraire*. The fashionable Mme. Trois Etoiles and her daughters are rather proud to occupy seats next to the brilliant sinners, but their evening would be quite, oh! quite spoiled, if some honest, high-necked bourgeoise should occupy the place. It makes no difference that their low-necked neighbors are the centre of a hundred lorgnettes; in fact they are rather made happy by the admiring glances they receive by *ricochet* from them; they are willing to accept this admiration by proximity; they go home and dream happily on their vicarious triumphs, and wake up each morning with an additional screw loose in their moral perceptions of right and wrong.

It is possible that the American girl does carry into her intercourse with foreigners too much of her native freedom of manner; but then, in general, she does not come abroad to get married, nor does she come here to convert foreigners to her code of propriety. At any rate she could not if she would. A certain number do come, perhaps, with malice aforethought to get married; but these know well that to depart from the rigid rules that govern foreign young ladies is to compromise their projects; for, however well individual foreigners may reason on the subject, they take good care not to run counter to the prejudices of their own people, by putting their reasoning into practice.

After all, the principal evil that grows out of the free and easy manners of our young ladies—for there would be no sort of harm in their never marrying a foreigner at all—is the kind of notice quoted above. These notices are multiplying in the French Press; it is quite a common thing to allude directly or indirectly to the free manners of our young ladies, and thus a damaging impression is fixing itself in a permanent way in the public mind. Therefore, not so much zeal, young ladies; when you are in Rome it is better to do as Romans do, than to try to convert the said Romans.

It would not be right to say anything against Mr. WORTH, for he is the prince of industrials in his way. His establishment is a curiosity; at least that is what people generally say. There is certainly none other like it. It is curious the evening of a fancy dress ball at the Tuileries to see the jam of crested carriages before his door. It is curious to see ladies as deeply crested as their carriages take tickets at the door, so as to be admitted in turn to the presence of the great man inside. It is curious to witness their assault on the lunch set out for them in the waiting room, and which suggests that perhaps they do not all penetrate further into the temple of fashion. Once inside, it is something more than curious to witness what takes place. The artist, a good-looking man of forty, with black hair and pale face, dressed loosely in a black dress suit, and with white cravat—a man who speaks all languages, and does not know what country he belongs to, although he sometimes forgets himself and says he is an Englishman—stands in the middle of the floor, and with his eye on the lady customer examines her as he would a horse he was going to buy. He makes a female assistant turn her around, trot her up and down, sit down, stand up, and finally he issues his fiat, from which there is no appeal, and the customer must take the dress, the cut and the price he dictates. "That or nothing, Madam; in anything else both you and I would be ruined!" Then, when the costume is finished, they must return with it on, to see whether it does not need a touch here and there before its advent in the world. Mr. WORTH goes through all this process with such decorum and with such an evident eye to art, that the fashionable world, from the Empress down, declares that in fashion there is but one god and WORTH is his prophet.

But there is a good side to WORTH that the world in general does not know of. WORTH is liberal to the trade; he does not charge fifty francs to a smaller tradesman for a pattern; he gives it to him. It may be that he considers his position so exalted that he need not fear rivalry; but, at any rate, he encourages poorer workpeople by giving them his inventions, and nobody else does that. Moreover, he invents bonnets and boots and hoop skirts and collars and gives them to the people engaged in the manufacture of these several articles, and charges them nothing for them. He has thus been the fortune of a crowd of poor people who look upon him as a sort of benefactor. He is alone the inventor of the greater part of the fashions which fashionable ladies wear in all parts of the world. He shapes the forms of womankind the wide world over. Was ever mortal so omniscient before?

Does he get rich? No, for he is an artist, a Bohemian, a spendthrift. He keeps open house at his country place at Suresnes the year round, and the champagne flows in rivers, the *pâte de foie gras* melts by the ton. But his partner and business man takes care of his money and is rich, and that shows what kind of business it is to be the high priest of fashion.

MALAKOFF.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Canadian Sentiment in Regard to Union with England—What Minister Motley May Expect.

From the London Times, May 11.

While a cloud of doubt hangs over our relations with the great Republic of the West, it is pleasant to be able to fasten upon one point of certainty. The complex organization of the American Constitution leaves us for a time uncertain what may be the views of the Executive Department of the Federal Government, whether Senator SUMNER has taken the opportunity of his prominent position to unburden himself of a personal resentment he has nursed against the United Kingdom, or whether he must be regarded as the mouthpiece of the President and his Cabinet in drawing a bill of indictment against us. We do not know whether Mr. MOTLEY will be instructed to present a claim in accordance with the Senator's harangue; we cannot tell what may be the course he will be directed to pursue when the British Government shall have declined to entertain the consideration of such a claim, should it be presented. Under such circumstances, we receive with satisfaction intelligence of the attitude spontaneously assumed by the popular Chamber of the Canadian Dominion. The House of Commons of the Confederated Provinces reflects, in vigor, in independence, in self-reliant courage, the best characteristics of the House of Commons of England. At a crisis upon the result of which the material interests of its constituents depend to a degree sufficient, as all will confess, to check any suggestion of boastfulness, one of its members has come forward to vindicate the position of the Dominion and to assert, amid the cheers of his colleagues, *their resolution to share with the mother country the fortunes, the trials, and the chances of the future.* The promptitude of the Canadian Parliament is more striking when we remember how completely free Canada is from any blemish of accusation, even from Mr. SUMNER, and that the danger with which Canada is threatened is attributable to the alleged misfeasance of the Imperial Government alone. Take Mr. SUMNER's accusations at their highest, allow them all to be well founded, yet Canada has had neither part nor lot in them. It could scarcely have been surprising, however mortifying to us, had the Canadian Parliament protested against being held responsible for the Imperial policy, which it neither originated nor shaped, and had claimed the benefit of an acknowledged independence. Indeed, as Mr. GALT showed, the Dominion might have advanced a long record of acts done, of labors undertaken, of expenses incurred in vindicating the neutrality of the North American Provinces during the progress of the war. Yet while thus innocent, even in the mouths of their most virulent accusers, of any wrong-doing, while able to prove that they were throughout the war active in defence of their neutrality, still more while remembering that since the war has closed some of the best and bravest of their youth have perished in repelling the inroads of Fenian bands, organized, armed and drilled in the United States, the House of Commons of the Dominion make no attempt to separate themselves from the position of the Imperial Government. "The people of Canada," Mr. GALT declared, "have no desire to shirk their responsibility as a portion of the Empire of Great Britain." *The Dominion is, in truth, no dependency of England.* It occupies the position of an elder son emancipated from parental control, and swayed only by the ties of family feeling. *Mr. Motley may gather from the spontaneous action of Canada the judgment of England.* If he comes on an errand of conciliation and peace he will be received in a like spirit. If his message be a repetition of Mr. SUMNER's extravagances *he must expect that it will be firmly rejected.*

From the Morning Post, May 10.

We had occasion a short time since to allude to *the evident bent of American policy of late years toward identifying the Union with the entire of the continent of North America.* Russian America has been purchased by the United States, and the Danish possessions in the West Indies have been transferred in a similar manner; and more than once during the past two months intervention in Cuba has been hinted at. No one can doubt that the people of the United States are desirous of giving practical effect to the Monroe doctrine, of America for the Americans—that is to say, for the citizens of the Union; and the only question is, whether, either now or at some not distant period, those who wield the Executive power in the United States will attempt to realize this scheme. GRANT is a soldier, and, it is said, is ambitious of gaining additional laurels. We can, however, only judge him as we find him, and it must be admitted that *he has not yet done anything to lead us to conclude that he intends taking so bold a step.* War with Canada would be a war with England, and a demand for the surrender of that colony would, as his advisers well know, be followed by an emphatic refusal. As we cannot believe that the American President contemplates, more especially in the present condition of affairs in America, such a war as the ultimatum of that kind would involve, we are sanguine in the hope that, however unusual may be the language used in the American Senate, or however equivocal the conduct of the Executive in connection with the recision of the *Alabama* Convention, no intention exists of provoking England to war. It must be observed that the more respectable section of the New-York Press spoke in condemnation of Senators SUMNER and CHANDLER, and *did us the justice of believing that we would be incapable of resigning, without a bitter struggle, any portion of our possessions at the dictation of a foreign Power.*

The United States in a Lawsuit—A Perplexing Predicament.

From the London Times.

At a moment when the relations between Great Britain and America are assuming a troublesome complexion, the accidental course of a common lawsuit has placed one of the two Governments in a position so strange as to be hardly imaginable. The United States accuse us of having grievously wronged them by assuming a state of war where none existed, and so raising a body of ordinary insurgents to the level of an actual Government with belligerent rights. At this very moment, however, an action is pending in the Court of Queen's Bench in which the United States claim to recover certain property as successors to the Confederate States, and in which, therefore, they are compelled not only to admit, but to establish, the pretensions of that very Government whose authority they would otherwise repudiate and decry. During the war Sir PETER TAIT, an army clothier in this country, received a large quantity of cloth from the Confederate Government, to be made up into uniforms. Before the contract, however, could be completed or the goods delivered the contest came to an end, and the American Government, as heir of the contracting Government, is suing the contractor for the value of the material supplied to him. For the mere plea itself there appear to be precedents; but the difficulty is this—that the United States can only sue as representatives of the Confederate States, and that in maintaining their suit they are necessarily driven not only to admit, but to assert and contend for, many of the positions which, when advanced by our own Government, they have fiercely impugned. Of course the defendant is fully aware of this weakness in the case of his adversaries, and presses his advantage to the utmost—indeed, beyond the limits considered allowable by the Court.

The argument took the form of a discussion on certain "interrogatories"—twenty in number—which the defendant desired to administer to the plaintiffs. He desires to ask his opponents who they are, and in what capacity they are suing him; what was the original Constitution of the Federal Union before the war, and what the rights retained under that instrument by the several States of the Federation; whether certain States did not assert their right to leave the Union and establish an independent Confederacy; whether this right was not actually exercised, and whether a *de facto* Government of the Confederate States of America did not consequently arise. After these questions have been answered, the defendant desires to know whether the old Union did not make war upon the new Confederacy, and prosecute this war for a certain period; and, finally, claims to be told how long this state of war continued, and when it came to an end—in other words, at what period the two belligerent Governments were superseded by a single conquering Government inheriting all the rights of the vanquished Power. We need not say how extremely embarrassing such questions would be likely to prove. The United States Government would, in fact, be subjected to a critical cross-examination under most perplexing circumstances, for while, as plaintiffs in the action, it would be their interest to make out the best case possible for the Confederate authorities, every argument and every piece of evidence produced for that purpose would tell directly against their own allegations in the more important matter of the *Alabama* claims.

No evidence of the dilemma thus created could be more extraordinary than the first step in the proceedings as yesterday reported. The United States sue Sir PETER TAIT as representatives of the Confederate States, and, in order to secure themselves a standing ground, they are compelled to assert that the Confederate States were a *de facto* Government. This assertion the defendant calls upon them to prove, and then the plaintiffs, for the purposes of proof, actually put in that very proclamation of neutrality which, in other negotiations, they have so strongly denounced. When this proclamation was issued there was, as they have repeatedly contended, no war, and yet they now appeal to it as evidence of the war. Mr. MELLISH made the best he could of the inconsistency. "Though the United States," he said, "objected to the proclamation of neutrality contained in Earl RUSSELL'S letter of January, 1863, yet they not only admitted, but contended, that in that Court such document must be taken as conclusive." On this argument the Lord Chief Justice promptly observed that the Court would recognize the Queen's proclamation, and would take the fact as there stated. "Ay," retorted the defendant's counsel, "but the United States will not; and ought we to be bound by it while they are not so?" This much-debated proclamation, therefore, is relied upon by the American Government in a civil suit as evidence of the existence of a war, and of a state of belligerency, while in other negotiations it is condemned as having been without warrant in fact for that state of war and belligerency which it professed to recognize. Precisely the same difficulty ran through the whole of the case; for, while the United States refused to acknowledged the authority of the Confederate States' agents, they were preferring a claim which, except on the supposition that these agents had good authority, could not be sustained.

Mr. MELLISH, on behalf of the American Government, objected with some reason to the length to which the interrogatories had been carried. It was naturally the defendant's object to embarrass the plaintiffs as far as possible, and to bar them from insisting on certain facts by showing how inconvenient such assertions might prove to another and a more important suit. But the advantage was certainly pushed too far. It could not have been relevant or necessary to examine the United States on the right of secession under the old Federal Constitution, nor as to the principles on which the Northern and Southern States respectively relied in the civil war. Accordingly the Court, while admitting the liability of the United States as plaintiffs to this kind of interrogation, limited its scope to three points—the duration of the *de facto* Government, its termination, and the authority of its agents; but it will probably occur to the reader that, even as thus circumscribed, the cross-examination may be rendered extremely perplexing to the respondents. We are at a loss, indeed, to conceive how the American Government can at the same time hope to succeed in its suit against Sir PETER TAIT and in its controversy with the British nation. If the Confederate Government was of such a character as to invest the Federal Government, its successor with the claim now claimed, and if that claim be established by the contention of the United States themselves, Lord CLARENDON will assuredly find a goodly array of arguments ready to his hand. The United States are undertaking to prove to the satisfaction of the Court of Queen's Bench that the Government over which Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS presided was really and truly a *de facto* Government, competent to make contracts and acquire rights by its duly-authorized agents. They must then prove that between themselves and this Government a state of war occurred; that they subdued the said Government, and succeeded, by right of conquest, to whatever property was held by that Government, or by other parties on its behalf. All this they may, perhaps, be able to establish; but they can hardly do so, as we imagine, without foregoing many of the pretensions which they have recently advanced, and abandoning most of the charges leveled against ourselves.

American Securities Abroad.

From the Morning Star, (City article,) May 10.

The pressure of sales in the stock markets opened this morning very strongly, consols and five-twenty bonds being perhaps most affected. The price of the former was at one time ⅝ below the closing quotation of last night, but there was a recovery of ⅛ in the course of the day. In five-twenties the pressure continued unabated, the Bears taking advantage of the bad spirit which Mr. SUMNER's foolish demands have created, and which it is for the benefit of certain of our monetary cliques to stimulate. The letter of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH was largely quoted as a proof that we might fear the worst from the temper of the present American Administration. We have no doubt whatever that the letter is an unfortunate exaggeration, and that the notion of our relations with America becoming so embittered as to compel English residents to quit the country could only have entered the mind of a scholar and recluse. Little two countries have far too much need of each other to permit an old story like the *Alabama* controversy to break up their profitable trade, to bring untold miseries upon both, and to heap up a debt of hundreds of millions in the course of a few years. The majority of the people on both sides of the Atlantic are too wise to consummate their own ruin by embarking on strife, and the silly talk which is heard at present will die away in a few days. It has served its purpose, however, of reducing five-twenty bonds about one per cent. additional, and the last issue of 1867 is one and three-quarters lower. Altogether, the five-twenties have fallen about three per cent. for the week, and the Ten-forty bonds have also declined to the same amount. The rise in the price of gold in New-York has had a powerful effect in aiding the "Bear" operations here. For the week to Thursday last the increase of price in gold in New-York has been four and a half per cent. So far as these speculations in gold are concerned, it is probable enough they may lead to difficulties in the New York market; but there is nothing unusual in such difficulties, and they do not affect the money market of this country further than by preventing for the moment gold arriving in payment of goods. It would be most unwise in us not to take notice of the change of the course of trade with America which the existence of the five-twenty bonds has created. It is quite clear that if Europe is disposed to take bonds bearing six per cent. gold interest, and payable in gold, in place of gold itself, the Americans will only be too glad to send their bonds. We cannot get both in payment for the same manufactures, and Europe undoubtedly does look with favor upon these bonds. As fast, for example, as the price falls in London, the firms who have agents in Frankfort, Amsterdam, and the other European centres, sell by telegraph in those markets, and buy in London. We then require to send less gold to those towns, should the exchanges be disposed to turn against us as the five-twenties fill up a gap between London and the Dutch and German markets as much as they do between New-York and London. If the Bank of England has resolved to enter upon a contest to put down the traffic in five-twenty bonds, as a distinguished authority has assured us, it may expect to succeed when it has been able to wipe up the Atlantic Ocean, and not till then. It is no doubt very annoying that we cannot look for our usual supplies of gold from America, so long as this traffic continues, but it would be better for us to make arrangements to do without the gold than to attempt to fight with the laws of political economy. We must alter our financial arrangements to suit the actual commerce of the world, and not attempt to make the world conform to our financial arrangements made in 1844.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Napoleon's Speech at Chartres.

The Emperor NAPOLEON visited the City of Chartres on May 9, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Horticultural Exhibition. In answer to the congratulatory address of the Mayor of Chartres, the Emperor said:

"Twenty years ago, when I was appointed President of the Republic, it was the town of Chartres which I visited first. I have not forgotten the pleasing reception I met with. It was within your walls that I, on the strength of my good intentions, made my first appeal to the spirit of conciliation, calling upon all good citizens to sacrifice for the public good their regrets and feelings of rancor. To-day, after seventeen years of peaceful prosperity, I am about to speak to you in the same language, but with greater authority and confidence than in 1848. Once more I address myself to the honest men of every party, inviting them to second the regular advance of my Government on the path of liberal progress which it has laid down, and to oppose insuperable resistance to those subversive passions which appear to revive only to threaten the unshaken fabric of universal suffrage. In a few days the people will meet in their electoral comitia, and will, I have no doubt, choose men worthy of that mission of civilization which we have to accomplish. I count upon you, citizens of Chartres, because you are part of those eight millions of Frenchmen who have thrice accorded to me their suffrages, and because I know you are animated with ardent patriotism; and where genuine love of one's country reigns, there the best guarantees for order, progress and liberty cannot fail to exist."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Imprisonment of Lafayette—General Washington's Efforts for his Release.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in this morning's TIMES an extract from the Edinburgh *Review*, containing two letters from the Marchioness DE LAFAYETTE to General WASHINGTON, the first asking his aid toward delivering her husband from his captivity with the Austrians; and the second, six months afterward, repeating the request, and complaining that no attention had been paid to it. These letters are given as "unpublished." And the *Review* adds:

"It does not appear that any answer was made by WASHINGTON to this affecting appeal—or, at least, no answer ever reached Mme. DE LAFAYETTE, though at a later period the good offices of the American Government were employed to a certain extent to obtain the release of her husband."

This comment reads as if the *Review* was rather pleased to think itself entitled to hint that General WASHINGTON and the United States had respectively been neglectful and ungrateful in his adversity to the personal friend and favorite of the one, and the self-sacrificing and efficient helper of the other, in their own greatest need.

It is fortunately easy to show the contrary. I use SPARKS' *Washington* for the following. The index refers to all the places cited; they are in volumes 10 and 11.

SPARKS printed sufficient extracts from both the letters of the Marchioness.

Her first, dated Oct. 8, 1792, was received by WASHINGTON in February, 1793, having been delayed by coming through a private hand, and by way of England.

On March 13, following, General WASHINGTON wrote to Secretary JEFFERSON to have Mr. MORRIS, our Minister to France, instructed to "neglect no favorable opportunity of expressing *informally* the sentiments and wishes of this country respecting the Marquis DE LAFAYETTE." He also inclosed to Mr. MORRIS an answer to the Marchioness, expressing sympathy and friendship in terms uncommonly strong for him, and explaining that everything possible to help her had been and was being done.

On the very day of the date of this letter to JEFFERSON, Mme. DE LAFAYETTE, in France, was writing her second letter. SPARKS says nothing of any answer to it; and as it was written by her in ignorance of what had caused the delay, General WASHINGTON probably waited to hear from her in reply to his own letter.

Meanwhile, as WASHINGTON says in a confidential note to Mr. MCHENRY, afterwards Secretary of War, dated 8th April, 1794, (a year later:)

"Everything which friendship requires, and which I could do without committing my public character, or involving this country in embarrassments, is and has been for some time in train, though the result is as yet unknown."

The series of attempts to secure LAFAYETTE's liberation was steadily persisted in for years. WASHINGTON repeatedly wrote to our Ministers abroad to urge the matter. He himself wrote an urgent personal request to the Emperor of Germany. All the resources of solicitation, influence and unofficial representation were exhausted. As WASHINGTON repeatedly explains, there was no right nor power in himself nor in the United States to proceed in the matter officially nor by way of demand.

If fuller accounts of these efforts should be wanted, they may be found in SPARKS' *Life of Gouverneur Morris*.

The ignorance in which the *Edinburgh Review* discusses the subject is noticeable. There is a circumstance, however, which renders its insinuations peculiarly ungraceful. It is, that the English Government, if it did not actually insist upon having LAFAYETTE kept in prison, could at any rate have had him set free, had it chosen to do so. On the 18th December, 1796, Mr. MORRIS, on soliciting his release, was told by Baron VON THUGUT, Austrian Prime Minister, that *"if England will ask for him,* (LAFAYETTE,) they, (Austria,) will be very glad to get rid of him in that way, and they, (the English,) may if they please turn him loose in London." It was then believed by those best informed on the subject that it was the English influence which retained LAFAYETTE in prison.

It is pretty clear that the *Edinburgh Review*, even if it be credited with just intentions in this matter, does not "read an American book" now any more than in the days of its clerico-jocular founder SYDNEY SMITH. Very respectfully, &c.,

FRED. B. PERKINS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, May 23, 1869.

Proposed Home for Discharged Male Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a very great necessity of a Home for discharged male prisoners. A large proportion, when they leave prison, go out with a resolution never to do anything that will lead them to prison again; but they go out, in most cases, without money or friends; respectable people will not employ them; they have nothing with which to pay for a night's lodging or a meal of victuals, and they are driven, as it were, back to their old companions, where their good resolutions are soon broken, and five cases out of ten are again found in prison to be supported by public money. A short time since, in visiting a prisoner, just before he was hung, I said to him, "I heard of you through JAMES ——, now in Jackson penitentiary for four years for stealing a watch," and he said: "I too was sent to Jackson four years for the same offence, and when I came out I meant to lead a different life. I felt sure I would never do anything of the kind again; but I was thrown into bad company, and soon became worse than ever, and day after to-morrow I am to be hung for murder. Oh, tell JIMMIE, for God's sake, not to do as I have done." This young man was one of uncommon talents and great pride. He had a father to whom he might have gone when he first left prison, and perhaps been saved; but having been years away from home, leading a wicked life, his whereabouts unknown to his father, pride and shame both kept him from doing so, and there was nowhere else for him to go but among those like himself. The same pride kept him from giving his true name or allowing his friends to be sent for before his death. When asked if he would not like to have the consolations of his father and sister in that trying hour, he burst into an agony of grief and said: "Oh, yes! but I cannot disgrace them, I would rather die alone." Many a lost son might be found by searching the penitentiaries and jails. Great as were the crimes of this young man they were more the result of evil influences than a desire to do wrong. Many times in his career, so deep were his convictions of sin, that going by himself he would fall on his knees before God and earnestly plead for forgiveness, and for a few days he would be a changed man, but old habits and associations were too much to contend with alone, and at the next meeting with his companions, he would again rush headlong into vice. In those hours of penitence how gladly would he have sought refuge in a home such as this of which we speak, and Christian love and encouragement might have saved an immortal soul and led him to have lived a blessing to himself and to society.

This is but one instance out of hundreds of young men around us that would gladly avail themselves of such a place, and it is greatly to be wondered at that in this enlightened Christian land there is not throughout all its length and breadth a home for discharged male prisoners. We believe it only needs the public mind to be awakened to the necessity to have it done. Who will be the first to found such an institution? As it does not need any donation to put it into operation, but only the investment of money in that way for a time, ($5,000 will answer,) we hope God will incline some one to do it.

Parents who have lost all knowledge of their sons, if they will send their address, in my labors among prisoners I may meet or hear of them, and it will be a pleasure to send such information to their friends.

Personal interviews may be had with regard to the Home by addressing "The Prisoners' Friend," Station D, Bible House, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 22, 1869.

The Bill of the Legislative Committee.

ITHACA, N. Y., Thursday, May 20, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to bear testimony to the statement of Hon. W. W. HEGEMAN, copied into your paper of the 19th inst., from the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*. The first day of the session of the Committee, the order referred to, that no extras be furnished, was sent to the hotel office. Will you do myself the justice to further state that no charge appears against the State for my expenses as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as I defrayed them entirely myself?

Yours, &c.,

J. H. SELKREG.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Husband Maddened with Jealousy—Attempt at Double Murder and Suicide.

PHILIP KOPEL, a native of Germany, aged 53 years, and a cooper by trade, married many years ago, while yet a man of vigor and worldly hopes, but the marriage proved an unhappy one, owing to the frequent infidelities of his wife CATHARINE, the domestic trouble culminating about four years ago in their separation. Mrs. KOPEL was much younger than her husband, being now 48 years of age. She bore him three children—a daughter and two sons—the former being at the present time married, and residing in the Tenth Ward. The two boys are 7 and 11 years of age. After a separation of nearly two years the wife was taken back by her husband on a promise of better conduct, but the old trouble soon revived, and KOPEL became a more unhappy man than ever, especially as the wife had in the family a daughter, named MARY ANN BURGER, now 6 years of age, who the husband knew to be the child of another man. The family were very poor, and though numbering five souls, were huddled together in a back basement room in the premises No. 149 Stanton-street, the husband and father working daily at his trade for their support.

Yesterday morning about 5:15 o'clock, as Officer BOHLE, of the Tenth Precinct, was patroling his post in Stanton-street, he was accosted by a young boy who hurriedly informed the patrolman that his father was murdering his mother. Officer BOHLE followed the boy to the room occupied by the family, where he found Mrs. KOPEL lying on the bed, bleeding profusely from a dangerous wound in the left temple, and in a partially insensible condition. He also found a little girl in the room, the MARY ANN BURGER already alluded to, who was suffering from a similar wound and was quite unconscious. The two little boys were with the officer at the time, the second boy having been found in the street near the house, and on the officer inquiring where the father was, they informed him that he had gone into the street. Officer BOHLE immediately made search for the man, and in a few minutes found him in Norfolk-street, dressed simply in a shirt and pantaloons and stockings. KOPEL was at once taken into custody and was found to be severely though not dangerously wounded in the breast, he having fired two bullets in his own body with suicidal intent. Assistance being procured, the wounded woman and her daughter were removed in a carriage to Bellevue Hospital, where also the husband was taken soon after.

KOPEL admitted having attempted the lives of his wife and the girl, giving as his reason her immoral conduct and his hatred of her illegitimate offspring. He stated that he had no recollection of shooting himself, but believed that he had done it in the midst of his rage and fury. The officer found him in possession of a common double-barreled pistol, and the theory at first was that he had shot the wife and daughter; then reloaded the weapon, and made an attempt to murder the two boys, and then used the pistol upon himself. The shots were no doubt fired in the room occupied by the family, as the officer heard none of the reports, though he was in the immediate neighborhood at the time. KOPEL also stated a few days ago he wished to leave his wife and had asked her for his clothes with that intent, but she had persuaded him to abandon that purpose. KOPEL, it appears from the statements of the boys and the other inmates of the house, came home on Saturday evening his usual hour, and in a sober condition. There had been no quarrel that day or during the night, though the pair had frequently quarreled before. The two boys were first awakened by the pistol shots fired by their father after he had attempted to kill their mother and sister, and they made their escape when he turned his attention to them.

The Police notified Coroner SHINE of the occurrence during the forenoon, and he immediately repaired to Bellevue Hospital in order to obtain the *ante-mortem* statement of the wounded woman. As she proved to be in a condition to converse and give an intelligible answer to such questions as he desired to put to her, Coroner SHINE succeeded in obtaining the following statement:

My husband, PHILIP KOPEL, has for some time past appeared to me to be a little crazy. I had him sent on the Island about six months since for beating me. He was committed from Jefferson Market Police Court for six months. When he was on the Island for sixteen days, he wrote to me and told me he had taken cold in the quarry, and begged me to go to the Judge and get him out. I went to the Judge and got him out. Since he came home he has not worked. I go out working every day to support the house. He drinks whenever he can get any money. Last night he returned home about 10 o'clock a little intoxicated and asked me for two shillings; I gave it to him. He came home again after 12 o'clock, and was very noisy. I went to bed with the children and went to sleep. It must have been after two o'clock, while I was asleep, he shot me in the forehead with a pistol. Some person hearing the shot, (he had shot the little girl before shooting me,) came into the room. I saw him running into the passage. He said he had shot me.

The husband was then asked for his statement, when he in a most disjointed manner narrated the troubles he had endured during the past twenty or thirty years, and finally came to recent events. That portion of his statement was taken by the Coroner, and is as follows:

I have been in this country for seven years previous to my wife coming here. I worked at STUART's sugar factory; my wife did not act faithfully toward me. I once found a dead baby in our room, which I was not the father of. She told me that she would leave me. I decided to separate from her. She stole my money, my clothes and pawned them. She never acted right toward me. She abused me, telling me stories. On the 29th of March she swore before the Judge at Jefferson Market that I assaulted her, and I was committed in default of $300 bail. I was on the Island sixteen days, when I wrote to my wife to let me out, and she did so. Last night I came home about 11 o'clock. My wife refused to sleep with me, so I lay on the couch. About 4 o'clock I got up, and, being annoyed, I took a hammer and struck my wife on the head with it. The hammer glanced off and struck the child, who lay alongside her mother. I then, being desperadent, seized a pistol and put it to my heart, with the intention of killing myself. One of the barrels burst, and with the other I shot myself.

The jury who had been impaneled in the case rendered a verdict against the prisoner, who will be detained at the Hospital until he can with safety be removed to the City Prison.

The physicians in the Hospital and Deputy-Coroner SHINE, who had examined the wounds sustained by Mrs. KOPEL and her child, all agreed in expressing the belief that the weapon used must have been a hammer or some other bluntand heavy instrument, so the statement made by KOPEL is the correct one. Mrs. KOPEL, though in a critical condition, may recover, but the child's condition is extremely doubtful.

A Fatal Accident on the Third-avenue Railroad.

At 9 o'clock last evening a man named OWEN MULLIGAN, aged 36, of No. 776 Third-avenue, was crossing Third-avenue, near Forty-eighth-street, when he was run over by car No. 96, and instantly killed. The remains of the unfortunate man were removed to his late residence, and the Police arrested the driver, HENRY KIERNAN, and the conductor, ALEXANDER IVES, but they were subsequently discharged, as the occurrence was shown to be purely accidental.

Marine Disaster.

At about 9 A. M. on the 22d inst. the schooner *M. H. Somers*, Captain ENGLISH, from New-York for Great Egg Harbor, was run into off Governor's Island by a Southern propeller, supposed to be the *Ariadne*, from Galveston. The schooner had both masts carried away close to the deck, with sails and rigging attached, but did not sustain any serious damage to her hull. She is now anchored at Quarantine.

City Missions.

The meeting in behalf of City Missions crowded Dr. ADAMS' church yesterday evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. MINGENS, Rev. Dr. HALL and Rev. Dr. TYNG. The first speaker described the course adopted in each district; first, visits by missionaries; second, tenement-house prayer-meetings; and third, a chapel. Dr. HALL made an appeal in behal

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Last week was a satisfactory one. The sales were not very heavy, realizing only about half the amount of the previous week, but the audiences were good, the prices quite fair, and the results generally gratifying. The property offered was scarcely as valuable as has been presented. Most of the previous sales were of the class suited to men of pretty fair incomes, who buy at least one villa plot 50x150, and frequently three or four, intending to build handsome cottages and have them surrounded by ornamented grounds, &c. Last week several pieces were offered suited to mechanics and laboring men only, who can afford to purchase but one lot, 25x100, and to build a comfortable home, but nothing more. Consequently, although a large amount of property changed hands, it did not require a great sum of money.

The entire absence of all trickery and humbuggery, noticed in this column some time ago, still characterizes the out-of-town sales. There is a freshness and an honesty about them truly attractive, and it is not at all strange that they should rapidly gain in popularity. The sales for the week were as follows:

New-York improved property	$84,500
New-York unimproved property	30,100
New-York leased property	8,700
Country improved property	59,550
Country unimproved property	150,330
Total for the week	$333,180

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property	$28,906
New-York leased property	2,300
Brooklyn improved property	77,840
Brooklyn unimproved property	58,900
Country property	497,028
Total for the week ending May 15	$664,974
Total for the week ending May 8	$444,410
Total for the week ending May 15	664,974
Total for the week ending May 22	333,180
Total for the month of January	2,393,731
Total for the month of February	9,175,985
Total for the month of March	14,047,214
Total for the month of April	7,285,826
Grand total	$34,345,320

Country property, as will be noticed, still holds the lion's share, nearly two-thirds of the entire sales being of that class. Almost every day one or more was held, and the people seemed quite as willing to buy at the last one as they did a few weeks ago, when out-of-door sales were commenced. There are some few little points which yet need alteration. They are minor ones, and comparatively, perhaps, of but little importance, yet as they can be readily improved, and as very trifling things sometimes influence us for good or for evil, it would be well to take them in hand at once. One is the lunch. Owners seem to have very queer ideas about this attraction. Some furnish so large a supply that much is wasted, others so little that half the visitors go away hungry. If a mistake must be made, it is, of course, best that too much should be furnished, rather than too little. Men who travel for an hour or so in the cars or boat, and who have been promised a good lunch, look for it when they arrive. If they do not get it they feel considerably dissatisfied, imagine the owner must be a very parsimonious sort of person, rather doubt whether they desire to have any business dealings with him, and do not bid as heartily and promptly as they otherwise would. An empty stomach makes a man feel rather cross and irritable, and when, as is frequently, if not generally, the case, he leaves the City without taking his lunch, calculating upon getting it at the other end of the route, and arrives on the ground just in time to learn that the few who were a little quicker than he in getting from the cars to the table, have cleaned the board, and that there is nothing left for him, either his natural ugly gets up, and he refuses to buy on any terms, or he neglects the sa'e and goes off somewhere else to satisfy his hunger. An instance of this kind did occur some time ago, where fully two-thirds of all who attended left the sale, and proceeded to a neighboring hotel, where they sat eating and drinking until the train came along and took them home. Everybody was in an ill-humor—the people grumbling loudly, the owner dissatisfied, and the auctioneer disgusted. The one had not sold his lots, and the other had lost his fees, all because a few more dollars had not been expended in purchasing a good and sufficient collation. Luxuries are not needed, indeed they are not looked for, a good supply of sandwiches, pickles, cheese, crackers, &c., some lager-beer, and a moderate supply of something stronger, and all are satisfied. If the day is fair it is best to have it served in the open field, and to have a very large table, so that, if possible, all may get at it at once. If it is served up in some little corner, where the people are obliged to scramble for it, there will always be the same result, viz., a few of the rougher ones will take possession, tumble, and if necessary, fight for it, and the more respectable ones, who will not enter into the row, will go away hungry. It is also better to serve the lunch on the most attractive part *of the ground to be sold*, that the people may see for themselves what it is, while they are satisfying their appetites, and, also, that as soon as the lunch is finished, the sale may commence, without first obliging the audience to follow the auctioneer's wagon for half a mile. When this is done many get tired and straggle off, and some good men are lost.

Another improvement would be to advertise and print on the tickets that no boys will be allowed on the train or on the grounds. Then, just as the train is ready to start, have some competent person go through the cars and expel all who are on board in violation of this order. There are always a number of young rowdies, from 16 to 20 years of age, ready to go on any free excursion. They are a decided nuisance, always manage to annoy some one, frequently get drunk and disturb the auctioneer, or else wander off and despoil the neighboring gardens. They may be seen on the return trains, half drunk, with their hands full of flowers and themselves noisy, profane, and not unfrequently loudly obscene. There is no mistaking these chaps, and they might just as well be put off the cars before they leave the depot, as allowed to attend the sale.

Another good thing would be to have one or two officers on the ground. If the least disturbance is made have the offenders promptly arrested, a charge made against them, and the charge pressed. After half a dozen of these young ruffians have been locked up for a while others would be less anxious to go.

Again, care should be taken that the special train does not start at a time when it is likely to be interfered with by some regular train. People attending a sale judge somewhat of the value of the lots by the time it takes to reach them; and if they are obliged to wait on the road, or turn off, or are otherwise delayed, they begin to think the property too far off, takes too long to get there, &c., and the prices are thereby considerably affected. Some will say, perhaps, that we lay too much stress upon little faults, but those who have attended many sales know that these troubles, though small, are very annoying, and agree with us that as they easily can be they promptly should be remedied.

This week a few very interesting sales will be made.

To morrow Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL will sell on the premises seventy desirable lots known as the Richard Archer property, located at Yonkers, N. Y. The property is delightfully located on Ashburton-avenue, and is within a few minutes' walk of the cars and steamboats. Maps and full particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers No. 55 Liberty street, or at the *Statesman* Office Yonkers. On Thursday the same firm will sell, also on the premises, 80 valuable business and manufacturing lots located at Tarrytown, N. Y.

The same day Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., will sell at the Court-house, White Plains, about 65 plots of land, in White Plains, a few minutes' walk from the depot, to close the estate of Mrs. CAROLINE A. FOGG; also, her residence, outbuildings, &c.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway, n. w. corner of 11th-st., 76.6x221.9x103.3x31.7x75.4½x45x76.6x100	$225,000
Cherry-st., s. s., 150.6 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25.1x100	nomi'l
Lexington-av., e. s., 22.4 ft. n. of 43d-st., 38x90	16,984
Lexington-av., e. s., 41.4 ft. n. of 43d-st., 19x90	26,500
Sheriff-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 50x100	18,000
49th-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.10x100.4½	27,000
54th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x100.5	18,000
88th-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	7,000
84th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x102.2; 84th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100.7½x54.10⅛x100x80.1½	20,300
115th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10	500
134th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	2,000
4th-av., e. s., lots known as Nos. 498, 499, 500, 501 and 502, dimensions not stated	10,000
11th-av., w. s., between 46th and 47th sts, lot known as No. 24, irregular	3,350

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, s. w. cor. of Clinton-place, 21 years, per year	$4,500
Cherry-st., Nos. 471 and 473, 8 years, per year	1,200
Washington-st., Nos. 338 and 340, 3 yrs., per year	5,000
West 28th-st., No. 202, 4 years and 11 months	1,200
West 45th-st., No. 162, 3 years, per year	3,250

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Amity-st., 100 ft. s. of, and Clinton-st., 140 ft. e. of, 25x100, rear lot	$185
Butler-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Bond-st., 100x100, deed 1868	1,300
Concord-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Jay-st., 25x72x20.8x3.10x40.4x68.2	4,800
Degraw-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Rogers-av., 40x127.9	1,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	9,500
Devoe-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x75	3,500
Elliott-place, w. s., 274.8 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20.6x100	10,000
Hancock-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 200x100	4,000
Hickory-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 80x100	9,000
Hickory-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	1,500
Pacific-st., s. w. s., 286 ft. s. e. of Classon-av., 39x110	7,500
Pacific-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x100	2,250
Pulaski-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	1,250
Quincey-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 23x100	4,400
Quincey-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Yates-av., 20x100	3,650
Sands-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25x100	4,000
Van Brunt-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Degraw-st., 20x100	4,600
Water-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of North 1st-st., 25x the block	4,800
3d-st., n. s., 337 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90; Keap-st., n. s., 142 ft. w. of Lee-av., 22x100	20,000
South 3d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 8th-st., 50x100	6,000
4th-st., n. w. s., 60 ft. s. w. of North 7th-st., 40x80	3,300
17th-st., n. s., 350 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 75x100.2	5,100
Baltic-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Monroe-st., 50x100	2,650
Bay and Schenck avs., s. e. corner, 100x100	1,375
Evergreen-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Stockholm-st., 50x100	1,300
Fulton-av., n. e. s., 43.6 ft. s. e. of Hudson-av., 54.11x85x16.9x45x56.1	14,550
Fulton-av., s. s., 60.11 ft. w. of Navy-st., 22.6x86.8x12x90.10	12,700
Fulton-av., n. s., 95.1 ft. w. of Reid-av., 19.1x58.6x—x13.2x58	3,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Utica-av., 16.8x100	3,000
Gates-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Yates-av., 20x100	7,000
Green-av., n. s., 138 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x118	8,250
Green-av., n. s., 158 ft. e. of Classon-av., 37.11x18.10x52.6x32.10x15.10x62x23x20x35	5,250
Johnson-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 50x100	4,000
Johnson-av., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 75x100	7,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 54x100	20,000
Patchen and Green avs., s. w. corner, 25x200	3,000
Throop-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Whipple-st., deed 1868, 25x90	1,000
Throop-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Whipple-st., 25x90	6,000
Tompkins and Myrtle avs., s. w. corner, 50x100	25,000
Vernon-av., Clinton-st., Flatlands Neck road and Bedford-av., block	16,000
4th-av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Pacific-st., 20x80, B. and S., 1865; 4th-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Dean-st., 20x40, B. and S., 1865	4,500
4th-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Dean-st., 20x80, B. and S., 1869	6,000
4th-av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Dean-st., 32.10x40	1,500
4th-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Dean-st., 20x80, B. and S., 1865; Navy-st., e. s., 139.5 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x100.6, B. and S., 1865	4,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hempstead.

Mill Neck road, s. s., adjoining Watts', 1 acre	$150

Jamaica.

Fulton-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 10th-st., 75x202	nom.
Fulton-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Brenton-st., 75x208.8	$5,100
Jamaica South road, s. s., 575 ft. w. of Eldert Estate, 25x229	—

Oyster Bay.

Mannette Hill road, adjoining Jones', 54 acres	$750
Mannette Hill road, s. s., adjoining Hewlett's, 55 acres	800

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Adam-st., s. e. s., 132 ft. from East Market-st., 25 ft. front	$2,000
Adam-st., w. s., 110 ft. s. of Downing-st., 25x95	1,650
Belleville-av., w. s., 160 ft. n. of 3d-av., 50x138	1,500
Charlton-st., e. s., 134 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 24x100	630
Clayton-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of West-st., 25x61	625
Halsey-st., w. s., indefinite locality, 59 ft. front	3,600
Kinney and Prince sts., corner of, 25x78	2,000
Nesbitt-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 29x120	23,000
Nicholas-st., s. s., 430 ft. e. of South Prospect-st., 25x85	2,500
Pennsylvania-av. and Murray-st., n. w. corner, 26x100	8,500
14th-av., n. s., indefinite locality, 25x71	325

Belleville.

Main road, n. s., opposite Eagle Point Works, 167 ft. front	$3,000
Indefinite plot, 2 37-100 acres	4,000

Clinton.

Irvington to Orange road, indefinite, about 2 acres	$1,400

Jersey City.

Jersey-av., e. s., 61 ft. s. of South 3d-st., 19x81; Jersey-av., e. s., 44 ft. s. of South 3d-st., 17.6x62.6; Jersey-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of South 3d-st., 20x81; Jersey-av., e. s., 99.8 ft. n. of South 4th st. 0.4x32; Erie-st., w. s., 100 ft. e. of Coles-st., 50x96; South 3d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Jersey-av., 125x100; South 3d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Brunswick-st., 50x100; South 3d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 25x100; Court-st. and Chestnut-av., (Hudson City,) 85x125, &c	$59,900
Erie-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of North 7th-st., 25x100	3,200

Hoboken.

Newark-av., n. s., 82.6 ft. w. of Adams-st., 162x25 91x27.6	$3,130
Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, block No. 104, Coster estate	2,000

Hudson City.

Plot Geo. P. Howell's, adjoining A. R. Corbin's, 45x75	$759
Lot No. 46, block No. 4 (49x100); Part lot No. 44, block No. 4 (25x100); Lot No. 73, block No. 6 (50x100); Part lot No. 12, block No. 7 (25x100) — Hudson City Land Association Map	1,500

Bergen.

Church-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Tuers-av., 49x100	$5,800
DeKalb-av., w. s., ½ lot No. 57, Park's map, 25x78	1,000
Church-st., lots Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9, map 9 building lots, ¼ share	3,750

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 25 and 26, block No. 6, Gould's property, 30x—	$1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 25 feet front, particularly adapted for a school. Address B. S. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE BY INSTALLMENTS.—$100 now, and $50 and interest monthly, will purchase a new house on good paved street, 25 minutes from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn; 16 rooms; water on every floor; owner can have rooms rent free, and rent balance for much more than enough to pay interest.

J. ANDREW,
Building Bank, No. 202 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT for sale or to let, beautifully located at Sing Sing, on high ground, near the depot, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River; large double two-story and attic mansion, containing sixteen rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath room; elegantly frescoed throughout and in perfect repair; stable, carriage-house, and all the necessary outbuildings, with about six acres of ground finely laid out and shaded with an abundance of choice fruit and ornamental shade trees. The house is thoroughly and well furnished, and the place will be sold as it now stands at $65,000, or will be rented at $3,500 per annum. A photograph of the house may be seen, and full particulars obtained, by applying to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR to let, at Westport, Conn. It is the place occupied for five years by the late John Cleveland, Esq. The house is beautifully located on a rise of ground, and commands fine views of the surrounding country. It contains sixteen rooms, besides bath-room, water-closets, kitchen, and laundry. There is a fine garden, good stables, and a supply of spring water from a reservoir all the year round. The house has all the conveniences of a city residence, is furnished throughout, and in good order. It will be sold on favorable terms, or rented either for the season or for a term of years. Inquire of S. A. PHILLIPS, Esq., Third National Bank, from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STAMFORD, Conn., house with large yard and garden, within five minutes' walk of depot and steamboat landing, and convenient to churches, schools and stores; house has 12 rooms, gas throughout; neighborhood first-class; a very desirable location for a commuter; will be sold low. Apply to STEWART, RITCH & WOODFORD, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STRATFORD, Conn., the residence of Mr. R. D. McEwen, situated in the centre of the village, three minutes' walk from the depot; the house contains two parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen and ten bedrooms; wash-house and all necessary outbuildings; fine garden, well stocked with fruit, with forty acres of land. Apply to SAMUEL GLOVER, No. 47 William-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR sale, one hour from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; French-roofed house, 12 rooms, modern improvements, outbuildings new, 44 acres of land, good fruit, beautiful lake near the house for boating and fishing: see photograph at BALDWIN & IRVIN'S, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., TO close an estate, the residence of the late Mr. James Dimon, situated in the centre of the village, near the beach, which is one of the finest for bathing in the State; price $10,000. Apply to SAMUEL GLOVER, No. 47 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 248 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., "THE Rest;" contains 100 acres; soft water, fruit and shade in abundance; two good unpretending houses; all necessary outbuildings; one fish pond, one ice pond. Apply on premises, or address P. G. ELLSWORTH.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT TREMONT, Westchester County, one block from Harlem Railroad depot, a three-story house, with one acre of ground beautifully laid out. Apply to SIEGMAN BROTHERS, No. 46 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., a neatly-furnished cottage and lot, 47x132.10; a little gem. Inquire of J. P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle, N. Y., and at No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 32, New-York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.,
40 MINUTES BY ERIE RAILWAY
from foot of Chambers or 23d sts.
CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS
near the station offered by the
MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO.,
at private sale only. Apply to
BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway,
Or R. H. BARROWS, Supt. Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.
ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTIES IN THE SUBURBS OF NEW-YORK,
Consisting of about two acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawns, paths and graveled roads, with a great variety of shade, ornamental and fruit trees. A fine large house in complete order, having every modern convenience. A large stable with ample accommodations. Also, a large boat and bathing-house. The property lies on the bank of the East River, and commands a beautiful view of it.

EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL PLACE known as Kernwood, situated upon an arm of the sea, called Bass River, 1½ miles from Salem, and 14½ miles from Boston. It consists of 100 acres of excellent land, laid out in the English style, with park containing fine large oaks more than a century old, elms and other trees.

Two Mansion Houses—One on high land, overlooking a beautiful lawn, which stretches down to the river. It contains hall in the mediæval style, with large stained glass windows, antique chests, lofty open roof, and decorations in keeping with the period; it is 30 by 20 feet, and 20 feet high; two drawing-rooms, library and sitting-room, dining-room, butler's pantry and large kitchen, chamber with dressing-room and conveniences attached; on the second floor there are six large chambers and three servant chambers. This house has a fine cellar, milk cellar and two furnaces.

The other house is of stone and wood; it has a hall about 25 feet square, with large fireplace, an elaborate and very ample staircase, large drawing-room, dining-room, pantry and kitchen, four large sleeping-rooms, bathing-room, &c., linen closet, four attic rooms, cellar with laundry, furnace, &c.

At the entrance of the place is a porter's lodge built of stone.

There is also a farm-house, dairy, green-house with plants, grapery and laundry, over which are two servants' room, very near the house. All the buildings are of excellent finish anq in perfect order.

Near the farm-house there is a large barn, with basement fitted for six or eight cows, and root cellar; sheds for farm utensils and cattle.

Near the barn is a stone stable with nine stalls, two carriage-rooms, and two harness-rooms, over which are four rooms for the coachman and groom.

There are four never-failing wells of excellent water upon the place; a kitchen garden with fruit trees, strawberry and raspberry beds; also an ice-house for 40 tons of ice.

The flower garden is surrounded by a hedge, with grapery, and is generally laid out in the Italian style; by the river side is a large bathing-house, with dressing-rooms.

This is one of the most elegant residences in New-England, combining both seashore and country. For further particulars inquire of JOHN JEFFRIES, Jr., No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, Mass., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT HACKENSACK, N. J., A splendid place to build on, eight acres of land, 400 feet front, on Hackensack-av.; good water front on the river; all under cultivation; plenty of strawberries, &c.; a good well; first-class neighborhood; location healthy; near railroad depot. For particulars see Mr. D. L. DOWNING, at C. H. Ditson's music store, No. 711 Broadway, from 1 to 3 P. M.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—178 acres, with good buildings, fruit, timber, &c.; soil of first quality. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET FURNISHED OR FOR SALE—The residence of Mrs. Aug. De Peyster, on Bard-av., New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing. The house contains eleven bedrooms, and has all modern conveniences: five acres of ground, barn, vegetable garden and fruit trees. Apply on the premises.

NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE HUDSON. To let, a furnished cottage from 1st June to 1st November; one mile from New-Hamburg Depot; good carriage-house, and stabling for three horses; situation pleasant and healthful; grounds ample. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 2,964 Post Office.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, TWENTY-five acres, sixty miles from City, by Hudson River Railroad, with large orchard, garden, green-house, ice-house, &c.; house in complete order, with all modern conveniences. JOS. R. BLOSSEM, No. 164 Front-st.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A FINE large furnished house, carriage-house, &c.; grounds running down to the water; good bathing, fishing, &c. For particulars apply to WM. KINZEY, No. 645 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—Contains 9 rooms; in a beautiful and healthy location; extensive view; plenty of ground, including garden and lawn. Address Box No. 99 Post Office, Norwalk, Conn.

AT FAIRFIELD, CONN.—FURNISHED houses to rent for the Summer, near the beach, from $150 to $250 per month. Apply to SAMUEL GLOVER, No. 47 William-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND THIRTY-FIVE acres of land on Old Town Road, Clifton, Staten Island, at a low price; house is in excellent repair. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET ON THE BOULEVARD, corner of 141st-st., a new and beautiful house newly furnished, with garden, &c.; rent moderate. Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors,) and two hall bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 203 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED,
WELL-VENTILATED,
OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STORES TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE possession:
No. 62 Vesey-st.
No. 73 Liberty-st.
No. 194 Front-st.
No. 865 Broadway.
No. 724 Broadway.
No. 94 Reade-st.
For terms, &c., apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FRONTING ON BROADWAY, near John-st., eleg nt offices on second story; it is admirably suited for jewelry or other fancy business, or insurance office. Apply at No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of No. 363 Bowery, over the jewelry store, suitable for a photograph gallery or other business purposes. Inquire of JOHN COX, in the store.

BROADWAY, NO. 925—A LARGE AND small room, or whole floor, to let, on second loft, suitable for offices or any light business. Apply on premises of A. W. GABAUDAN.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS IN NOS. 12 and 14 Cliff-st., near John-st. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.

In the Circuit Court.—Eustis vs. Baggett et al.—Pursuant to a decretal order in this case, I will offer at public outcry at the old Custom-house, in Charleston, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, all that lot of land, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in Kay-st., in the City of Newport and the State of Rhode Island, and known as the Eustis House, being the estate in said town of Newport of which Patience Wise B. Eustis was seized at the time of her death, to wit: Measuring on Kay-st. 89 2-12 feet; on land of Job A. Peckham 280 9-12 feet; on land of Pell 89 6-12 feet, and on land of R. S. Izard 279 8-12 feet. The house is a frame house of two stories and attic, with high stone basement, containing 16 rooms, with piazza in front.

The situation is well known to be one of the best in Newport for private residence, and is surrounded by first-class estates.

The conditions of sale will be one-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, the buildings to be insured and the policy assigned, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

Purchaser to pay me for necessary papers and stamps.

J. P. M. EPPING, U. S. Marshal,
Charleston, S. C.

Particulars of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE OF PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY.—JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneer, will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the seven lots, with dwelling and stable, delightfully situated on the southwest corner of 9th-av. and 17th-st., Brooklyn. The ground is beautifully laid out with shrubbery, flowers and a great variety of the choicest fruit trees. The close proximity to the park (it being but two blocks distant from the entrance) makes it very desirable as an investment. For healthfulness and scenery it is unsurpassed. From it can be seen seven cities, Prospect Park, Greenwood Cemetery, Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean for many miles. Sale positive to the highest bidder. Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HARRIET NORTHRUP against GEORGE WILLIAM CRONKRIGHT and others.—Trustee's Sale.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court made in this action on the 15th day of April, 1867, and by virtue of the power contained in the last will and testament of Garret Cronkright, deceased, I, the undersigned trustee, under said will duly appointed by the Supreme Court, in and by the judgment aforesaid, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer: All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point being the southwesterly corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixteenth-street one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel to Ninth-avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel to Sixteenth-street, one hundred feet to the westerly side of Ninth-avenue; and thence northerly along said westerly side of Ninth-avenue, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning; which said premises, with the buildings thereon, are known by the street Numbers 75 Ninth-avenue, and 404 and 406 West Sixteenth-street.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1869.

GEORGE H. PURSER, Trustee.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, May 25, at 3:30 P. M.,
On the premises,
70 DESIRABLE LOTS,
known as the RICHARD ARCHER PROPERTY, Yonkers.

This property is beautifully located on Ashburton-av., within twelve minutes' walk of cars and steamboat.

Sixty per cent. can remain.

Twenty trains and six boats; thirty minutes from 30th-st.

Carriages will be at 11:50, 2 and 2:30 trains from 30th-st. Refreshments on arrival of 2 o'clock train, and sale will commence promptly at 3:30, on arrival of 2:30 train.

Particulars and maps at offices of auctioneers, and at the *Statesman* Office, Yonkers.

THURSDAY, MAY 27,
At 1 P. M., on the premises,
80 VALUABLE BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING LOTS
AT TARRYTOWN,
including water fronts, within 200 yards of depot and steamboat landing.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1,
At 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom,
BELLEFIELD,
the country seat of the late James Boorman, at Hyde Park.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SUFFOLK-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SUFFOLK-ST.—The seven brick-front houses and lots situate on the east side of Suffolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., and known as Nos. 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146 and 148 Suffolk-st. Lots together, 136.10 x100 feet.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. Private library of an exceedingly choice collection of books, many very rare and valuable. Among them will be found Pickering Edition of the Poets, full calf; Lane's Arabian Nights, three vols., half calf; Hood's Magazine, six vols., half calf; Douglass Jerrold's Magazine, seven vols.; Staunton's Shakespeare, eight vols., full tree calf; Walton & Bonney's Peaks and Valleys of the Alps, folio, &c., &c. Many beautifully illustrated works, mostly in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 26, at 4 o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LAW LIBRARY, comprising valuable Text-Books, Treatises, Trials, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 28 and 29, evenings, at 7 o'clock, a very valuable private library, including among its rare books, SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS, the ORIGINAL SECOND EDITION, folio, calf; MUSIC FRANCAIS and ROYAL, 5 vols., folio.

Catalogues ready.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT OXEN AND HORSES.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
FORT AT WILLET'S POINT,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 20, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for two Oxen and two Horses, in whole or in part, will be received by the undersigned at Willet's Point, New-York Harbor, until 12 M. on MONDAY, May 31, 1869, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Two Oxen, in excellent condition for the butcher; combined live weight about 3,572 pounds.

One Black Horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high.

One Bay Mare, 16 years old, 15 hands high.

The proposals for the Oxen will specify the price per pound actual live weight.

The animals are open to inspection from date to day of sale, and must be removed within five days after day of sale. Terms cash on delivery. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Government Animals," and be addressed to the undersigned, Willet's Point, New-York Harbor. No newspaper will copy this advertisement unless specially ordered.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers-st., and 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On TUESDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 402 West 23d-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., MADE BY MEEKS AND OTHERS, consisting of Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimson and gold, and green and gold figured brocatel, made by Meeks to order; rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood marble-top music etagere, rosewood suites in green reps, striped do. and hair-cloth, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany dressing bureaus, hair and feather mattresses, bolsters and pillows, paillases, gilt frame looking-glasses, mahogany card tables, chairs and rockers in hair-cloth, window shades and cornices, child's rocking-horse, mahogany marble-top centre tables, mahogany leaf tables, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; kitchen furniture, refrigerators, &c., &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—BENJ. F. THEALL will sell by auction, TUESDAY, May 25, at 11 o'clock, at No. 218 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites, in brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood etagere, marble-top centre and fancy tables, walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, enameled suites, paillasses, mattresses, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, sofa, chairs, china, glass, very fine English Brussels carpets, &c. Catalogues at auctioneer's office, No. 91 Liberty-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st. and No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 25 and 26, at 11 o'clock each day, at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.—Great sale of bronze clocks, figures, groups, Carrara marble statuary, pedestals, vases of all sizes, from six inches to six feet high, carved in alto and basso relievo; Herculaneum urns, alabaster statuettes of classical and historical subjects, mosaic table, card receivers of different sizes and patterns, and many other classical ornaments, just received from Europe and sold without reserve.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 24, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
3,440 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,150 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark *Anna Wellington*, from Messina.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL CARPET SALE—TUESDAY, May 25, at 10 A. M., at the Central Salerooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, 400 Axminster, Wilton, velvet, Brussels and other carpets; many of the above as good as new; also, oil-cloths, maps, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, that pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad through 23d-st., in the City of New-York," passed May 10, 1869, they will sell at public auction in the "Governor's Room," of the City Hall Park, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate, and use a railroad with a double track, and the necessary turnouts and switches for the proper working of the same, through, along, and upon 23d-st., in the City of New-York, from the North River to the East River, on the following terms and conditions:

First—The person or persons or corporation whose bid shall be accepted on such sale shall, within four months from the day of the sale, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses; but should he or they be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings which are not collusive from constructing and completing the same, the time during which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. The said party or parties shall execute a bond in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the said Commissioners, conditioned for the completion and equipment of the said railroad as above provided, subject to the conditions, and with the authority as follows.

Second—Said railroad shall be constructed on the most approved plan for the construction of City railroads, and with the rail now used upon the street railroads in Philadelphia, commonly called Philadelphia rail, and shall be run as often as the convenience of passengers may require, and shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations in respect thereto as the Common Council of the City of New-York may from time to time by ordinance prescribe; and the said party or corporation will be authorized by law to charge the same rate of fare for the conveyance of passengers on said railroad as is now charged by other City railroads in said City.

Third—In the construction, operation, or use of such railroad upon the route above designated, should such person or corporation deem it necessary or proper to run upon, intersect, or use any portion of other railroad tracks now laid upon said street above named, he or they are authorized by the aforesaid act to run upon, intersect and use the same; and in case they cannot agree with the owner or owners thereof respecting the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided by subdivision six of the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April second, eighteen hundred and fifty. And should any real estate or interest therein be required for the purpose of constructing said railroad, as above specified and authorized, for which the said person or corporation shall be unable to agree with the owner or owners for the use or purchase thereof, they may acquire the right to use or title to the same in the manner specified in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of the said act of April second, eighteen hundred and fifty, except that in any of the proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by said act, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the Supreme Court shall make any allegations of, or reference to any incorporation, capital stock, surveys or maps, or of the filing of any certificate of location. But in all cases the use of said street for the purposes of said railroad, as authorized by said act, shall be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City hold said street. Nothing in the said act contained shall authorize or allow the existence of more than two tracks in any part of said street.

Fourth—The Legislature reserve the right to alter, amend, or repeal the act giving the authority to construct and operate such railroad.

Fifth—On payment into the City Treasury of the amount of the said bid, and on the execution and approval of the said bond, and the execution of an agreement to perform the conditions and stipulations herein expressed, the said Commissioness will deliver to the party or parties entitled to the same, as aforesaid, a certificate that he or they are entitled to such grant.

Sixth—The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid as being made fraudulently or collusively.

A. OAKLEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
PETER B. SWEENY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
PETER CULKIN, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 14, 1869.

FURNITURE—AT GREATLY REDUCED prices, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
I manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture,
IN SUITES OR SINGLE PIECES,
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Also, mattresses, looking glasses, self-rocking and all other styles of cradles and cribs. Furniture made to order, warranted and delivered free. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, MAY 24,
A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
FRENCH, CASHMERE, BROCHE AND PAISLEY, IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
ALSO, JUST RECEIVED, A SPLENDID LINE OF
LLAMA LACE POINTS. FROM $10 UP.
PLAIN AND FANCY SUMMER SHAWLS,
FROM $2 50 UP;
AND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, POPLINS AND
OTHER FASHIONABLE MATERIALS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 24,
WILL LARGELY REPLENISH ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS WITH FRESH GOODS JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE AND FROM AUCTION.
A FULL LINE OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS AT $1 75 AND UP.
PLAIN GLACIE, IN ALL NEW COLORS, $2 AND UP.
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE SILKS, $1 25 AND UP.
ALSO,
CHECKS, STRIPES AND CHENE, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, AND A FULL LINE OF TEILLARD, TAPPISSIER AND GROZIER GOURD RICH BLACK SILKS, SATIN FINISH.
WILL ALSO OPEN A NEW LINE OF
STRIPED, CHECKED AND CHENE
JAPANESE POPLINS
AND NOVELTIES IN
CHANGEABLE PONGEES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID
LINE OF
IRON GRENADINES,
WHICH WE OFFER
AT
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, MAY 24,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
ALL WOOL CASSIMERES
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD AND UPWARD.
LINEN DRILLING FOR BOYS' SUMMER
SUITS AT 50 CENTS.
WHITE DUCK,
BLACK AND COLORED BROADCLOTHS.
MELTON AND MIXED CLOTHS.
WATER-PROOFS IN ALL COLORS.
LADIES' CLOTH IN ALL COLORS.
ALSO, OTHER STYLES OF NEW
SPRING CLOAKINGS,
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

LADIES' SUITS,

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER,
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY AND UNEXCEPTIONABLE STYLES.
Also,
SILK CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
and
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
at
THE MOST SATISFACTORY PRICES.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door from Bleecker-st.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

NO. 765 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th sts.,
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Mrs. GAYNOR has for years studied the art of suiting the various styles of ladies' figures with as various styles of corsets. Ladies requiring an artistic fit should call.

Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces and all the latest improvements in Skirts, Tournours, Pads, Supporters, &c. A good fitting Corset for $1.

Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this store.

N. B.—A convenient sitting-room.

At Mrs. GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
elegant styles of
WHITE DRESSES, ROBES AND SUITS.
Also,
splendid variety of white and colored Lawns, Swiss, Cambric and Muslin Robes and Suits.
Breakfast Sacques, Train Skirts, Walking Skirts, &c.
Special attention given to the manufacture of White Robes and Suits.
Orders executed with care, in a very superior manner, and at reasonable prices.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.

Will open on Monday
FIVE CASES OF NEW STRIPE GOODS,
MOST DESIRABLE FOR THIS SEASON.
They will also reduce price of
SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES to $1 a pair.
SILK GLOVES AND LISLE GLOVES half price.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY
GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 48 East 14th-st.,
in Union-square.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
New patterns, just received.
PARASOLS
in Pongee, Lace, and all leading styles.
FRENCH FLOWERS and STRAW HATS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, and small wares.
Jouvin & Co.'s Kid Gloves.
"Joseph" Kid Gloves at $1 per pair.

FRIEND PITTS,

No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

SPECIALTY.

CRAPES, CONCAN, SEERSUCKER, PINEAPPLE, GRASS-BAMBOO AND TUSSORE CLOTHS, NANKEEN, LUTONGS; COREE, SINCHEW, PONGEE, FOULARD, AND WASH SILKS, SATINS, RED DAMASKS, SHAWLS, CHINA, LACQUERED TABLES; ALSO, CURIOSITIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
NO. 858 BROADWAY, (UP STAIRS.)

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS:
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We now have on hand one of the largest and best selected stock of
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETING.
Pillow-case Linen Sheetings and Shirtings and Loom Table Damask by the yard and in cloths.
Napkins, Doilies Towels, Toweling, Nursery Diaper.
GERMAN LINEN.
Napkins, Table Cloths, Towels, Toweling, Sheeting and Pillow-case Goods.
BLANKETS.
Blankets, White and Colored Quilts, Spreads, Bed Comfortables, Ticking, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Feathers.
IRON FURNITURE.
Iron Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Brackets, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Washstands, Store and Piano Stools, Marble-top Saloon Tables, Towel Racks, &c.

Many of these goods, embracing some of the very best in the market, having been bought in the auction room, makes one of the most complete stocks for housekeeping, hotel, boarding house and institution use to be found in the City.

Buyers will find on examination of the goods and prices that
TIME AND MONEY CAN BE SAVED.

All cotton sheeting and shirting retailed at the lowest jobbers' wholesale prices, and embracing every desirable width and quality, from the finest to the lowest priced.

Study your interest. Call and see for yourself.

HOFFMAN & WILLIAMS,
successors to
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between
Broadway and Centre sts.

THE GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX.—The great Parisian event is the establishment of the Grands Magasins de la Paix—the finest house in the world—which has just been effected in the richest quarter of Paris, Rues Réaumur, Michodère, Choiseul and Monsigny, between the Bourse and the New Opera. An immense assortment of the newest fashions, silk goods, lace, cashmeres, dresses, ready-made articles, fancy fabrics, &c., on sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will largely replenish their stock of
DRESS FABRICS,
IN
GRENADINES, GAZE DE SOIES, GAZE CHAMBRAIS, GRENADINE BAREGES,
PARIS ORGANDIES,
LAWNS,
&c., &c.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE
NOT COMMON AUCTION LOTS,
BUT FIRST-CLASS FABRICS, STYLES AND COLORINGS, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY
FOR THE BEST
CITY RETAIL SALES.
ALSO,
TRAVELING SUIT MATERIALS,
PONGEES, JAPANESE POPLINS, PIQUES,
CAMBRICS, MOHAIRS, ALPACAS,
&c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
NOTWITHSTANDING THE
LARGE ADVANCE IN GOLD.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND
CHILDREN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN

The above DEPARTMENT, where every requisite can be had READY-MADE TO ORDER, in the neatest and best possible manner, and at the lowest prices, for the quality of the article produced.

INFANTS' WARDROBES,
BAPTISMAL ROBES AND CAPS.
INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS,
PIQUE AND MERINO CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
MISSES' WHITE AND COLORED PIQUE AND LINEN SUITS;
LADIES' FRENCH CAMBRIC MORNING WRAPPERS;
FRENCH DRESSING SACKS;
FRENCH WHITE AND COLORED LAWN WALKING SUITS;
FRENCH SWISS EVENING DRESSES AND LACE WAISTS;
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CORSETS AND CORSET COVERS;
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
WHITE AND COLORED SEASIDE HATS,
HOODS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S.
LARGE PURCHASES THIS WEEK.

Choice shades and colors in Satins and Silks, Ribbons, imported French Flowers, full lines of real Laces; also cheap Millinery, Laces, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Silk Fringes, Fluted Ribbons, Straw Trimming, Yankee Notions, Leather Satchels, Corsets, Fans, Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments, Ladies' Neck-Ties, Bows, &c., &c.

CHEAP GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, and containing the largest stock of Millinery Goods in thir City to select from.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

PONGEE AND SILK PARASOLS,

AT E. RIDLEY'S.
FULL ASSORTMENT, at 65c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1 and upward.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

STRAW HAT,

BONNET AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENT,
AT E. RIDLEY'S.
SPECIALTIES.

Pamelia Hats, white and colored; all the new shapes at 25c. upward; also, 100 cases real Pamelia Hats, white and drab, this season's shapes, at 50c. each.

EVERY DAY NEW STRAW GOODS CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT E. RIDLEY'S, IN THE

JOBBING ROOMS,

UP STAIRS,
YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS IN THIS CITY, AND A COLLECTION OF BARGAINS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

309, 311 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT KINZEY'S,
NO. 645 BROADWAY.
LOTS OF AUCTION GOODS.
CONTINUED RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
KINZEY'S TRIMMING RIBBONS, 5c. to 15c. yard.
KINZEY'S NECK RIBBONS, 6c. to 20c. yard.
KINZEY'S BONNET RIBBONS, 12½c. to 40c. yard.
KINZEY'S SASH RIBBONS, 25c. to 90c. yard.
KINZEY'S SATIN RIBBONS, all colors.
KINZEY'S TRIMMING RIBBONS, 50c. to 90c. piece.
KINZEY'S RICH RIBBONS, new styles.
KINZEY'S PLAIN RIBBONS, every shade.
KINZEY'S STRIPED AND WATERED RIBBONS.
KINZEY'S REMNANTS OF RIBBONS, cheap.
KINZEY'S LADIES' NECKTIES, 12½c. up.
KINZEY'S AUCTION LOTS OF RIBBONS.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
KINZEY'S SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. to 75c. piece.
KINZEY'S SILK TRIMMINGS, 80c. to $1 50 piece.
KINZEY'S SILK GIMPS, 25c. to 90c. piece.
KINZEY'S SILK FRINGES, 25c. to 75c. piece.
KINZEY'S SILK FRINGES, 6c. yard up.
KINZEY'S SILK FRINGES, new styles.
KINZEY'S SATIN TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.
KINZEY'S PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 10c. piece up.
KINZEY'S LINEN FRINGES, 25c. piece up.
KINZEY'S SILK VELVETS, 25c. piece.
KINSEY'S TRIMMING SATINS.
KINZEY'S TRIMMING SILKS.
KINZEY'S AUCTION LOTS OF TRIMMINGS.

MILINERY DEPARTMENT.
KINZEY'S BONNET AND HAT FRAMES, 15c.
KINZEY'S BEST FRENCH FRAMES, 25c.
KINZEY'S NEW STYLES IN BONNETS.
KINZEY'S NEW STYLES IN HATS.
KINZEY'S SUN AND SHADE HATS.
KINZEY'S MISSES' HATS, 25c. up.
KINZEY'S FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS.
KINZEY'S FINE FRENCH WREATHS.
KINZEY'S CHOICE STYLES IN FLOWERS.

SPECIALTIES FROM AUCTION.
KINZEY'S FROSTED SILK ILLUSIONS, 25c.
KINZEY'S BEADED SILK ILLUSIONS, 25c.
KINZEY'S FRENCH CRAPES, 15c., 25c., 50c.
KINZEY'S FANCY WHITE LACES, 25c.
KINZEY'S FINE DOTTED SWISSES, 25c.
KINZEY'S LADIES' GAUZE VESTS, 75c.
KINZEY'S LOT FRENCH CHEMISE, $1.
KINZEY'S BLACK SILK DOTTED LACES, 25c.
KINZEY'S GRENADINE AND SILK VAILS, 25c.
KINZEY'S SILK CHASSEPOT TIES, 12½c.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
KINZEY'S.
KINZEY'S GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
KINZEY'S. THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
KINZEY'S AUCTION LOTS AT WHOLESALE.
KINZEY'S

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
KINZEY'S LOTS OF HOSIERY CHEAP.
KINZEY'S LOTS OF SPRING GLOVES, 12½c. up.
KINZEY'S KID GLOVES, 25c., 50c., 75c.
KINZEY'S KID GLOVES, 90c., WARRANTED.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.
KINZEY'S SPOOL COTTONS, BEST, 2c., 4c.
KINZEY'S FANS, EVERY STYLE, 10c., up.
KINZEY'S SEWING SILKS, 100 YARDS, 10c.
KINZEY'S FANCY BUTTONS, NEW STYLES.
KINZEY'S BRAIDS, TAPES, &c.
KINZEY'S FRENCH JEWELRY, CHEAP.
KINZEY'S SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND SETS.
KINZEY'S FANCY ORNAMENTS, &c.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
KINZEY'S HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c. up.
KINZEY'S NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c. up.
KINZEY'S LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c. up.
KINZEY'S HANDKERCHIEFS, WITH NAMES, 31c. up.
KINZEY'S GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. up.
KINZEY'S TAPE-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c. up.
KINZEY'S REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, CHEAP.

NEEDLEWORK AND LACE DEPARTMENT.
KINZEY'S REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c. up.
KINZEY'S FANCY VAL COLLARS, 20c. up.
KINZEY'S NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 20c. up.
KINZEY'S FINE LINEN COLLARS, 5c. up.
KINZEY'S FINE CUFFS, 15c. pair up.
KINZEY'S FINE LINEN SETS, 25c.
KINZEY'S VAIL TISSUES, 50c. yard.
KINZEY'S VAL AND CLUNY LACES, 25c. dozen.
KINZEY'S LOTS OF RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.
KINZEY'S MUSLIN EDGINGS, 10c. yard up.
KINZEY'S MUSLIN INSERTIONS, 5c. yard up.
KINZEY'S COLORED LACES, 50c.
KINZEY'S NEEDLEWORK BANDS, 25c. up.
KINZEY'S NEEDLEWORK SLEEVES, 25c. pair.
KINZEY'S NEEDLEWORK CHEMISE, 25c.
KINZEY'S REMNANTS OF NEEDLEWORK.
KINZEY'S REAL LACES, CHEAP.
KINZEY'S $1 BLACK SILK VAILS, 25c.
KINZEY'S LACES AND EDGINGS, CHEAP.

NO. 645 BROADWAY,
SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, French Corsets and Skirts, Small Ware and Fancy Goods, Children's and Ladies' Hosiery and Under Garments; Children's Kids, 50 cents, Ladies' $1 and $1 25; cheap Fans and Traveling Cases. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, opposite Arnold's.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS

AND
MATERIALS FOR SUITS
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY AND VERY WIDE,
AT
25, 28 AND 31 CENTS PER YARD.
ALSO,
THE BEST QUALITY OF FIGURED PIQUE AT 62 1-2 CENTS,
Together with a select assortment of
SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
AND
GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door from Bleecker-st.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 773 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
WILL OPEN, MONDAY, MAY 24, WITH AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
RICH LACES,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
ALSO,
THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
IN ALL SHADES, AT $1 PER PAIR.
FORMERLY ROBERTS,
CORNER OF HOWARD-ST.

AT GAYNOR'S,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,

The largest assortment of elegant-fitting French corsets and skirts ever offered in the United States, at 25 per cent. below the cost of importation.

THOS. H. GAYNOR,
Importer,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE PERRY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL MYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Myer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of June, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of May, 1869.

my24-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HARTLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Hartley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1869.

my24-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON BRINKERHOFF, CHARLES F. BRINKERHOFF, HENRY D. HOYT and FREDERICK T. HOYT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Aaron Brinkerhoff, Charles F. Brinkerhoff, Henry D. Hoyt and Frederick T. Hoyt, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of June, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of May, 1869.

my24-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DALE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Dale, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1869.

my10-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. MOSELY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James H. Mosely, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of May, 1869.

my10-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN M. FREEBORN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin M. Freeborn, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of May, 1869.

my10-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WM. H. HARNEY, HENRY HARNEY and GEO. T. ARLEDGE, composing the firm of W. H. Harney & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of W. H. Harney, Henry Harney and Geo. T. Arledge, composing the firm of W. H. Harney & Co., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them is forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
MAY 24, 1869. United States Marshal, Messenger.

NO. 1,654.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. WYMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John C. Wyman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of May, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my24-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS TOMPKINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Cornelius Tompkins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
my24-1aw3M* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1869, a small JEWEL BOX, containing a small diamond pin, also a topaz pin. The finder will receive a reward of $40 by leaving them at the Union-square Hotel Office.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

DORIAN..........May 22 | DACIAN..........June 9
CAMBRIA..........May 29 | IOWA..........June 12
UNIT'D K'GDOM.June 2 | COLUMBIA..........June 19
BRITANNIA.......June 5 | EUROPA..........June 26

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.SATURDAY, June 12
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, July 10

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. SAILING EVERY WEANESDAY.

AUSTRALASIAN.WEDNESDAY..........May 26
RUSSIA..........WEDNESDAY..........June 2
JAVA..........WEDNESDAY..........June 9
SCOTIA..........WEDNESDAY..........June 16
CUBA..........WEDNESDAY..........June 23
CHINA..........WEDNESDAY..........June 30

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$80
Cabin to Paris..........$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, May 29, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, June 1, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, June 12, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO, 3,015 tons..........May 26, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons..........June 2, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons..........June 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons..........June 16, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons..........June 23, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons..........June 30, at 10½ A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

SAMARIA..........May 27 | MALTA..........June 3
KEDAR..........May 29 |

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK..........June 9
CITY OF DUBLIN..........July 7

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GRACE, SATURDAY, May 29, at 3½ P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$225	$200	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving June 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, May 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW LINE FOR ST. DOMINGO.

ST. THOMAS, ST. DOMINGO CITY, SAMANA, PUERTA DE PLATA.

The first-class steamship TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........May 27
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........June 3
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........June 10

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE BOY ALMAILS, ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage, apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, SATURDAY, May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, June 18

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent. No. 177 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Cabin passage, $20.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail June 2.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 1, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES..........NELSON, Saturday, May 29.
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE, Saturday. June 5.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, sued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.:

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	*Day Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	*Express Mail*, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	*Orange County Express*, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	*Emigrant Train*, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	*Theatre Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	*Saturdays only*, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, leaving New-York from pier No. 26 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at..........4 P. M.

Leaving Long Branch at..........7:15 A. M.

Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.

Fare each way..........$1 00
Excursion tickets..........1 50

Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P.M., landing at pier No. 26 about 8 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported. M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after May 12, 1869, The trains will leave by the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries, New York, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations.
3:45 P. M. express to Patchogue.
(Passengers will be ticketed through by this train to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.)
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick and way stations.

Summer arrangement will be made June 1, 1869. ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip: 8 A. M., Mail train for Northport and Greenport; 10:30 A. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 3:30 P. M., Greenport Express; 4:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport and Yaphank; 5:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 7 P. M., for Jamaica and Hempstead. All trains connect with branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, V. Prest.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

STEAMER ARMENIA WILL COMMENCE running in place of steamer MARY POWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd. A morning boat from N.Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE.—THE NEW and splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE, having been coppered and refitted, will resume her route on the North River June 3.

Leaving New-York at 4 P. M., and returning will leave Grassy Point at 6½ A. M.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—

NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

CAPT. BRAYTON, CAPT. SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT STEAMER.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent. CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening train. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, May 20, 10 A. M.	Thursday, May 20, 2 P. M.
Friday, May 21, 11 A. M.	Friday, May 21, 3 P. M.
Saturday, May 22, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, May, 24, 6:30 A. M.
Monday, May 24, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, May 25, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, May 25, 3 P. M.	Wed'sday, May 26, 7 A. M.
Wed'sday, May 26, 3:30 P. M.	Thu'day, May 27, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, May 27, 4:30 P. M.	Friday, May 28, 9 A. M.
Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.	Monday, May 31, 9 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—For New-Haven.—Low fare, quick time. The steamer STATE OF MAINE, Captain E. F. Curtis, having been elegantly refurnished, leaves New-York from Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) DAILY at 3½ P. M. Fare 75 cents. Freight taken at low rates.

D. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:

Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 3¾ by 5¾ inches.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 3⅞ by 6⅜ inches.
Class No. 4, 750,000, more or less, 4 by 9 inches.
Class No. 5, 300,000, more or less, 4½ by 10⅜ inches.

For Class No. 1, an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green and buff or cream-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.

All the above-described envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes; each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.

When 3,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes and properly addressed; but when less than 3,000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.

Bids are also invited for 60,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 8 9-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed by the Department, for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the City of New-York. These envelopes, to be delivered in good order, free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New-York and to the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.

Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10¾ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Postmaster-General, and STRIPED BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK, LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes; each containing 200, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4,000 or 6,000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.

All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required for delivery at the Department are to be conveyed as freight, free of cost for transportation, those for delivery to Postmasters to pass as mail matter.

The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of July next.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application at the principal Post Offices, or at the Department.

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered unless offered by envelope manufacturers, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid and the quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed compatible with the public interests.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," &c.; or "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, of the 14th of June, for the purchase of the following-named iron-clad vessels:

The COHOES, the KOKA, the NAUSETT, the SUNCOOK, the WARSAW and the YAZOO, lying at the United States Naval Station, League Island, Penn.

The CASCO and the CHIMO, lying at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

The proposals will state the prices that will be given for the vessels in their present condition, with such fittings as are now attached to them.

The vessels can be seen, and all necessary information concerning them will be given, on application to the Commandants of the Yard and Station.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals, if their acceptance is not to the interest of the Government.

The whole of the purchase money must be paid at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Purchase of Iron-Clads."

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, May 22, 1869.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, 25th instant, for the following subsistence stores, viz.:

100 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, one iron hoop on each end.
150 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined.
1,500 pounds of smoked Bacon, packed in tierces.
50 dozen cans of Tomatoes, 2-pound cans.
26 dozen cans of Fresh Peaches, 2-pound cans.
200 pounds of Turkish Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.

These stores are required for immediate shipment. The manner of making bids and requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office. W. W. BURNS, Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l & C. S., U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MICHAEL COLLINS, an infant, by HENRY COOPER, his guardian, plaintiff, against MARGARET MCMAHON, TERENCE MCMAHON, JOHN J. PURCELL, JOHN CHESTER and WILLIAM BEECHAM, defendants.—Summons amended.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 30th day of March, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 164 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1869.

F. SHERMAN SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—DON'T GO IN THE COUNTRY, when you get beautiful and handsomely-furnished rooms, with water, bath, closets and board for two at $16 and $18 a week, only 15 minutes from the Park, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs; a fine hall room for $8.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, between University-place and 5th-av.—This handsome mansion, comprising all modern improvements and facing the park, is now open to receive first-class families and single gentlemen; elegant rooms, en suite or singly.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

NO. 74 (OLD NO. 56) 7TH-AV., BEtween 14th and 15th sts.—Three handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, also large room on third floor and hall room, with first-class board; ample closets; best of reference required.

NO. 555 6TH-AV.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, singly or en suite; the house is fitted up in first-class style; the Broadway, 6th-av. and cross-town cars pass the door. For particulars apply on the premises, to Mrs. JOHN F. RODMAN.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a very neatly-furnished room, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 3 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel—Choice rooms to let on second and third floor, singly or en suite, with or without board.

SECOND FLOOR PARLOR AND bedroom, handsomely furnished, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, at No. 248 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church; also, an upper bedroom.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, VERY PLEASant for the Summer months, with first-class board, in a family of adults, at moderate prices. No. 216 West 15th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., between Irving-place and Union-square.

BROOKLYN—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH or without board. No. 4 Sands-st., two minutes from the ferry.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FROM $5 to $25 per week, No. 1,168 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

TWO OR THREE NICELY-FURnished rooms to rent in a private family, on moderate terms. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board. No. 47 West 16th-st. Good restaurants near by.

NO. 19 WEST 11TH-ST.—SUITES AND single rooms, first-class board, $10 to $30 per week; day boarders taken.

TWO YOUNG LADIES CAN BE ACCOMmodated with board and pleasant room for $3 25 a week, at No. 330 East 22d-st., third floor, in front.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE—TO LET TO gentlemen or families with board, suite of rooms on second floor; also rooms on third and fourth floors.

TWELFTH-ST. — HANDSOME ROOMS, with or without board, or private table. No. 55 West 12th-st.

NO. 21 WEST 22D-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished apartments for gentlemen only, without board.

NO. 97 CLINTON-PLACE—FIRST-CLASS rooms en suite, with board; Summer prices.

NO. 125 5TH-AV.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING AT IONA, IN the Highlands of the Hudson. A few boarders can be accommodated with large rooms. The grounds and attractions are unequaled. Address HASBROUCK & BUSHNELL, Iona, near Peekskill, or call on S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE obtained near Glen Cove, on Long Island; splendid bathing, boating and fishing near the house. Inquire of COURT & GOLDSMITH, No. 5 James-slip, or address WM. H. COCKS, Locust Valley Post Office.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—DEsirable board to be had in Bethel, Me., within 20 miles of the White Mountains; New-York references given. Address "ARTISTS' HOME," Bethel, Me.

$500.—BOARD AND TUITION IN one of the first schools for young ladies in the City, for the next school year. Application must be made at once. Address PRINCIPAL, Station G.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and infant, in Newark, near Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. Address, stating terms, &c., H. G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—HOUSE NOW open. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

WINDEMERE COTTAGE, GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. For circulars call or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, or at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.

A SCHOOL OF HIGH GRADE FOR BOYS. ESTABLISHED 1837. TARRYTOWN, NEW-YORK.

A few boarding scholars will be taken.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

REV. E. GUILBERT, M. A., Principal.

J. MADISON COLLINS, M. A., Associate.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,

A Military Boarding School, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Inspection solicited.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVerac, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes.

Pupils can remain and receive instruction during vacation.

Summer boarders will be received July 3.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German lady, competent to teach French and music, and willing to make herself useful; wishes to obtain a situation as governess to young children; best of references. Address GOVERNESS, Post Office Box No. 2,668.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, WHO proposes to spend his Summer vacation on the Great Lakes and in the Northwest, would like to take charge of two or three intelligent boys. Address JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, &c., at reduced terms. DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, will remain open day and evening all Summer to prepare pupils for business.

$2 50 WRITING, 24 LESSONS—Book-keeping, double entry, arithmatic, grammar, spelling, $5 each; German, Latin, French, and all English branches taught privately. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS: ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, A COMMUNIcant of the Episcopal Church, wishes a situation as a nursery governess, or as companion to an invalid lady; satisfactory references given. Address Box No. 686, Pottsville, Penn.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

BOILER FOR SALE.—ONE LOCOMOtive boiler, 16 feet by 4 feet. Inquire of ROBERT ROBERTS, Superintendent, New-York Hospital, corner Duane and Church sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of VAN ARSDALE & PATTERSON, in the cigar and tobacco business, at No. 428 Broadway, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by A. VAN ARSDALE.—NEW-YORK, May 18, 1869.

ARNET VAN ARSDALE, GEO. H. PATTERSON.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLE AND MARBELIZED MANtels from $12 up. The largest stock and the latest patterns at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST NIGHTS OF ☞ LURLINE. ☜ ☞ LURLINE. ☜ ☞ LURLINE. ☜

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, MAY 24, ☞ LURLINE, ☜ IN ITALIAN.

Pronounced by the public for its ☞ GREAT CAST, GRAND BALLET, ☜ AND SPLENDID MISE EN SCENE, THE GRANDEST OPERATIC SPECTACLE ever produced in America.

Miss AGATHA STATES, Mme. TESTA, HABELMANN, FORMES, BARILI and ANTONUCCI.

ACT I.—THE RHINE BY MOONLIGHT.
ACT II.—CORAL CAVE, ABODE OF LURLINE.
ACT III.—THE LURLIE-BERG BY MOONLIGHT.

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE, AND GORGEOUS FINAL TABLEAUX.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)—LURLINE IN ENGLISH.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION:

General admission..........$1
Secured seats in parquet and balcony....50 cents extra
Family circle..........50 cents
Private boxes..........$8

Seats can be secured six days in advance, at Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

THE TAMMANY.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 24, First appearance of the LEFFINGWELL LEFFINGWELL. GUSHING CLORINDA LEFFINGWELL. ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS LEFFINGWELL. LEFFINGWELL, who sets you LAUGHINGALL. Byron's sparkling burlesque, CLORINDA, THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

Presented with CHARMING NEW SCENES, BY MAIMSHEA. GORGEOUS (of course) COSTUMES, by LAUREYS. PROPERTIES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by DENHAM. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BALLETS, by Mlle. BARETTA.

Concluding with first time of ZANFRETTI'S COMIC PANTOMIME, PETER GRAY; OR, DING DONG DIN. FIRST TIME OF MLLE. ZULALIA'S CHALLENGE TRANSEPT FLIGHT.

LEFFINGWELL AT THE TAMMANY, MONDAY.

LEFFINGWELL set Chicago wild with mirth. His engagement was the great triumph of the season.

LEFFINGWELL played an immense engagement in St. Louis. Houses constantly crowded. Audiences bursting with laughter.

The Philadelphia papers teem with praises of the LEFFINGWELL—ranking his burlesque creations with the very highest order of character acting.

LEFFINGWELL created a furor of fun in New-Orleans. No other engagement approached his in genuine success. Immense audiences convulsed with enthusiastic laughter.

The whole West and South are filled to an extravagant degree with corpulent communities. Individuals of aldermanic proportions meet you on every side. If you ask, "Why these mountains of flesh?" The answer is, "LEFFINGWELL."

THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT that LEFFINGWELL is subsidized by the New-England vest-button manufacturers.

Addenda to Banting—Avoid LEFFINGWELL.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL. EVERYTHING NEW. GRAND RECONSTRUCTION OF PLUTO. RETURN OF ALICE DUNNING. THE GREAT LINGARD IN HIS SPECIALTIES. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, May 24, at 8. THEODORE THOMAS' FIFTEENTH GRAND POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT. MR. J. LEVY, the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

1. March, "Hero's"..........Herrmann
2. Overture, "Martha"..........Flotow
3. Waltz, "Soldier's Dances"..........Lanner
4. Grand Fantasie, "Trovatore"..........Verdi
5. Overture, "Robespierre"..........Litolff
6. Air, Hungroise with variations..........Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
7. Waltz, "Telegram"..........Strauss
8. Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream"..........Mendelssohn
9. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
10. Waltz, "Maud," Solo for Cornet-a-Piston.....Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
11. Serenade..........Schubert
12. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant"..........Offenbach

Conductor..........THEODORE THOMAS

ADMISSION 35 CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES EXTRA $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE.

TICKET OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

An office for the sale of tickets in New-York has been established at the music store of CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

Those desiring choice seats will do well to apply at once

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT, TUESDAY, May 25, 1869.

MISS JOSEPHINE HOFLE, MISS MARIA SOMERVILLE, MRS. JENNIE KEMPTON, MISS LOUISE FINCH, MR. H. R. ROMEYN, SIG. P. CENTEMERI.

MR. ANT. L. MORA, Organist and Conductor.

Tickets $1 each; to be had of the Artists and at the door.

CHEAP FOOD! FREE TRADE!

MASS MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN FREE-TRADE LEAGUE, AT THE ATHENÆUM, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 24, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Addresses by Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D., and on "Free Trade and Cheap Food," by Mr. JAMES B. HODGSKIN.

The public are invited.

MEETINGS.

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 3, CORner of Grove and Hudson sts.—The members of the "Ninth Class" from 1818 to 1860 are invited to meet at Delmonico's, 14th-st., on TUESDAY, May 25, at 8 o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,

(ESTABLISHED 1829,)

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, Warerooms No. 646 Broadway, New-York.

We are offering our instruments at greatly-reduced prices.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 25 new and 15 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of fine first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward, and new organs for $50 and upward, for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes, "Patent Agraffe" treble, warranted ten years. Those wanting a superior instrument would do well to examine them before making their selections elsewhere. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.

A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Ninety-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Ninety-third-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISSAC O. HUNT, E. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 15, 1869.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—34th-st. Market, between 2d and 3d avs. A few prominent stands to let; fine show windows, suitable for groceries, crockery ware, varieties, pickles and fruits; two good stands open for a wholesale butter dealer and a butcher. Market opens 29th inst. JOHN GLASS, Proprietor.

$15,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER IN a well-established wholesale and retail book and stationery business down town. Address BOOKS, Box No. 131 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

HAT STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best locations on Broadway; a good, well-assorted stock of hats, caps, umbrellas, canes, &c.; doing good paying business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire or address C. L. FLEMING, 309 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

DR. GURDON BUCK HAS REMOVED to No. 45 West 29th-st. Office hours till 11 o'clock A. M.

MAY 21.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LAST WEEK OF OTHELLO, AND LAST SIX NIGHTS OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.

MONDAY, WEDNELDAY and FRIDAY as OTHELLO.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS as IAGO.

SATURDAY MATINEE—IAGO, AND LAST APPEARANCE OF EDWIN BOOTH.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28, BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE of MISS MARY McVICKER.

SATURDAY EVENING, WILD OATS, WITH Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Miss FANNY MORANT.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

MANFRED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, May 26, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will have the pleasure of reading Lord Byron's beautiful poem of MANFRED, assisted by the members of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, with Schumann's original music.

CHORUS under the direction of Mr. AGRICOL PAUER, Conductor of the LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.

Doors open at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.

Box sheet now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31. "THE LADY OF LYONS."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL.

The management has pleasure in announcing the arrival of the celebrated LAURIE TROUPE, who will within a short period appear in one of those peculiar pantomimes with which their name and fame, as distinguished from all others in this branch of art, are identified through Europe, and who unite in a remarkable degree the grace and delicacy of execution of the French Ravel with the exuberant joy and animal vigor of the English Grimaldi School.

In consequence of their approaching appearance the management is compelled to announce THE CLOSING NIGHTS OF

CASTE PERFORMED EVERY NIGHT CASTE
CASTE AND CASTE
CASTE SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. CASTE

This beautiful play, recognized everywhere the English tongue prevails, as par excellence THE COMEDY of the era, and the most EXQUISITE PICTURE of the manners and customs of our day, and which has elicited, from opening to close, the UNFLAGGING INTEREST OF CROWDED AND DELIGHTED HOUSES, must be immediately withdrawn.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOR REMAINING NIGHTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2, of the successful comedy of CASTE.

CASTE. CASTE.

STEINWAY HALL.

OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

PROGRAMME.

1. Transcription on "Rigoletto"..........Liszt
Mr. THEODOR MARTENS.
2. Recitative e Romanza, "Colli Nativi"..........Arditi
Mr. WM. MACDONALD.
3. Concerto in A major, { a Allegro Maestoso, b Adagio Sentimentale, c Rondo Pastorale...Ole Bull
OLE BULL, (with Piano and Organ accompaniment.)
4. Cavatina, "La Separazione"..........Rossini
Miss S. W. BARTON.
5. Fantasia upon Scotch Airs..........Ole Bull
OLE BULL, (with Piano and Organ accompaniment.)
INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.
6. Ave Maria..........Gounod
Miss S. W. BARTON and OLE BULL.
7. Song, "Come into the Garden, Maud"..........Balfe
Mr. WM. MACDONALD.
8. "Greeting from Afar"—Largo Posato e Rondo Capriccioso..........Ole Bull
OLE BULL, (with Piano and Organ accompaniment.)
9. Duett, "Tardi si Fa," opera of "Faust"..........Gounod
Miss BARTON and Mr. MACDONALD.

Mr. BENJAMIN OWEN..........Accompanist

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE!

ANNA E. DICKINSON will deliver her FIRST LECTURE ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE, IN THE COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the Woman's Bureau, No. 49 East 23d-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 387 Broadway, American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; office of the Cooper Institute, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

STEINWAY HALL.

It is proposed to give, on some evening during the ensuing three weeks, a grand MEMORIAL CONCERT at Steinway Hall, in honor of the memory of the late CHARLES C. B. SEYMOUR, the entire proceeds of which are devoted to the family of the deceased. A vast array of the best musical, vocal and instrumental talent has been placed at the disposal of the Committee, and it is believed the entertainment will at once surpass all that have preceded it in point of attraction, and be worthy of the occasion and the dead it memorizes.

The concert is undertaken with the active and cordial coöperation of

H. J. Raymond,	Wm. Winter,
W. H. Hurlbut,	George H. Butler,
Wm. Steinway,	Joseph Howard, Jr.,
Wm. Stuart,	Edward H. House,
R. O. Doremus,	Theo. Hagen,
Chas. A. Dana,	L. F. Harrison,
Carl Rosa,	Max Maretzek,
Albert Weber,	Max Strakosch,
Mark Smith,	Theo. Thomas,
W. A. Pond,	M. Cooney.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE COLlegiate Reformed Dutch Church (in course of erection) on the corner of 5th-av. and 48th-st. will be laid on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE TURF.

THE GRAND INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION

Will be held at their Grounds, BROOKLYN, Long Island, On TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, May 25, 27, 29.

TUESDAY, May 25.

NO. 1. PREMIUM $500. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. For all horses that have never beaten 2:45. $350 to first; $100 to second; $50 to third horse. For which there are 5 entries.

NO. 2. PREMIUM $1,500. Mile heats, best 3 in 5. For all double teams. $1,000 to first; $350 to second; $150 to third horse. For which there are 3 entries.

THURSDAY, May 27.

NO. 1. PREMIUM $500. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. For all horses that have never beaten 2:37. $350 to first; $100 to second; $50 to third horse. For which there are 9 entries.

NO. 2. PREMIUM $3,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. For all horses that have never beaten 2:29. $2,000 to first; $700 to second; $300 to third horse. For which there are 8 entries.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

NO. 1. PREMIUM $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. For all horses that have never beaten 2:31. $700 to first; $200 to second; $100 to third horse. For which there are 7 entries.

NO. 2. PREMIUM $5,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. For all horses except Lady Thorne and Mountain Boy. $3,000 to first; $1,500 to second; $500 to third horse. For which there are 6 entries.

GOOD DAY AND TRACK.

RACES TO COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Coney Island cars leave Fulton Ferry every five minutes for the grounds direct.

Cars for Greenwood, to connect with dummy road, leave Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries every five minutes during the day.

The steamboat NORWALK will leave 23d-st., East River, at 11 A. M.; Broome-st., East River, 11:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 12; Wall-st., New-York, at 12:30 P. M., and return as soon as races are over. Fare fifty cents for round trip.

The steamboat NAUSHON will leave 34th-st., North River, at 11 A. M.; West 10th-st., 11:20 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 12:15 P. M., and return as soon as races are over. Fare fifty cents for round trip.

Admission to the grounds, $1; to the grand stand and quarter-stretch, $1 additional; no charge for ladies to grand stand.

In case of postponement, flags will be displayed on the Hoffman House, New-York Hotel, Astor House, Fulton Ferry Houses, and City Hall, Brooklyn.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.

EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

PICNICS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at Iona Island, on the Hudson, opposite Peekskill. For terms, address HASBROUCK & BUSHNELL, Iona, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BEGINS AT 8.

(Late Pike's, 23d-st. and 8th-av.)

GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

Jas. Fisk, Jr...Proprietor | C. W. Tayleure...Manager

On MONDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1869.

FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA.

After elaborate preparation, of Sardou's heroic drama, entitled

PATRIE, ("Fatherland.")

"PATRIE" "PATRIE" "PATRIE" "PATRIE" "PATRIE" | Produced from the author's manuscript. [Expressly translated for this house by Mr. H. A. Delille,] and from the original models, diagrams, &c., forwarded by Mr. Sardou from Paris.

IN 5 ACTS AND 7 TABLEAUX.

A great cast, including the following special engagements:

Mr. C. W. COULDOCK.......as......COUNT RYSOOR
Mr. FRANK MAYO.......as......CAPT. KARLOO
Mr. GEO. H. CLARK.......as...LA TREMOUILLE
Mrs. MARY GLADSTANE.as..........DOLORES

Duke Alva...Mr. F. Bangs	Noricarmes.......J. Carden
Wm. of Orange....C. Hall	Capt. Rincon...G. Loveday
Jonas.......F. Chippendale	Alberti.........G. Johnson
Miguel.........N. McIntyre	Galena..........W. Burns
Bakerzeel..........J. Cook	Vargas..........W. Eaves
Cortadello....W. Beckman	Pastor..........J. Bilby
Rafaela...... Miss Blanche Grey	Sarah.....Mrs. M. Stetson
Gudule......Miss Egberts	Berti.........Miss Everett

THE GREAT MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE.

The scene of this great drama is Brussels under the Duke of Alva, in 1570; its historical story is based upon the revolt of the citizens of Brussels—encouraged by William of Orange—against the rule of Philip II. of Spain.

ORDER OF THE TABLEAUX:

Tableau 1......Hall of Butchers..........The Edict
Tableau 2......Home of Rysoor..........A Revelation
Tableau 3......The Ramparts..........Conspiracy
Tableau 4......Alva's Cabinet..........The Betrayal
Tableau 5......The Town Hall..........The Struggle
Tableau 6......Torture Chamber..........The Oath
Tableau 7......The Public Square..Forbidden Tears

The scenery by Messrs. Marston, Seavey, Du Flocq and Thorne. Costumes all new and historically correct.

FIRST "PATRIE" MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

CROWDED NIGHTLY, CROWDED NIGHTLY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTIONS, ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTIONS.

GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH. GEO. L. FOX'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.

A GREAT PANTOMIMIC SUCCESS.

Roars of laughter and evident admiration of THE WHIMSICALITIES OF THE CLOWN. THE HUMOR OF THE PANTALOON. THE AGILITY OF THE HARLEQUIN. THE GENIALITY OF THE COLUMBINE. THE QUAINTNESS OF THE JOKES. THE INGENUITY OF THE TRICKS. THE CLASSIC GRACE OF THE BALLET. THE RAPIDITY OF THE CHANGES. THE PERFECTION OF THE SANGALLI. THE BRILLIANCY of the TRANSFORMATION. THE PICTURESQUE SCENERY. THE SUPERB COSTUMES. THE CHARACTERISTIC MUSIC. THE TERRIBLE GIANTS. THE INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER, AND THE FLYING VELOCIPEDE.

Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

Secure your seats in advance.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
L. BENEDICK..........Stage Manager
E. COLONNE..........Musical Director

LAST APPEARANCES IN AMERICA OF MLLE. LUCILLE TOSTEE.

ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY the Great Popular Success, THE HERMIT'S BELL, with those eminent Artists, IRMA and DECRE.

ON TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY MATINEE, BARBE BLEUE, with TOSTEE as BOULOTTE.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, FAREWELL OF MLLE. TOSTEE, who will appear in two pieces.

M. LANDRY and M. CHOUFLEURIE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER

LAST FIVE NIGHTS of the FORTY THIEVES, FORTY THIEVES.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 29, Will be produced in a gorgeous style, hitherto unattempted, THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA, SINBAD THE SAILOR; OR, THE UNGENIAL GENI and THE LITTLE CABIN BOY. In which the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE, augmented with new members, will appear.

Also the great French Grotesque dancers the CLODOCHE TROUPE, consisting of

CLODOCHE, FLGOLET, LA COMETE, NORMANDI.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. Adoption of Summer Prices. Orchestra chairs, $1; dress circle, 75c.; balcony circle, 50c.; family circle, 30c.; reserved dress circle, $1. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS.

POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PYGMALION, in which the London Burlesque Combination, Miss Jennie Willmore, Miss Lizzie Willmore and the great London comedian, Mr. Felix Rogers, in conjunction with the popular Waverley Burlesque and Comedy Company.

RIGL SISTERS IN TWO DANCES.

The performance to commence with a capital new Farce each evening.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26,

IXION. IXION. IXION.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The Grand Spectacular Burlesque Pantomime, in two acts, of ROBINSON CRUSOE. ROBINSON CRUSOE.

ACT I.—THE BURLESQUE.
ACT II.—THE PANTOMIME.

Supported by the unequaled BURLESQUE and PANTOMIME COMBINATION.

The following are the rates of admission:

MATINEE PRICES—Orchestra and balcony chairs, $1; all other parts of the house, 50c.; children under 10 years, 25c.

EVENING PRICES—Admission to Family Circle, 50c.; Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents; Orchestra and Balcony Chairs, $1, which include all the Museum Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The Brilliant equestrienne, Mis KATE FISHER. Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN BLANCHARD, Mr. OLIVER B. DOUD. MAZEPPA. Miss FISHER as Mazeppa. POOR DOG TRAY. Mr. and Mrs. BLANCHARD. Miss FISHER'S TRAINED STEED, WONDER. Mr. BLANCHARD'S LEARND DOG, CARLO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.—14TH-ST.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS | ADMISSION 50 CTS.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS | GALLERY...25 CENTS.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS | ORCHESTRA SEATS,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS | 75 CENTS.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS | TWO HOURS FUN.

First appearance of the brilliant Tenor Singer, Mr. Wm. Dwyer, Unsworth, Eugene, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Hogan, Hughes.

DAN BRYANT'S BURLESQUE........RED HOT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. Immense hi of the UNBLEACHED BLONDES.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE GRAND MUSICAL PALACE, OR

EMPIRE CITY RINK.

Corner 3d-av. and 63d and 64th sts.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS,

Under the direction of H. B. DODWORTH.

First appearance of the Skatorial Queen, Miss CARRIE MOORE, Miss CARRIE MOORE, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MAY 24.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

The above magnificent building, covering a space of over 7,000 square feet, and accommodating over 10,000 persons, is one of the coolest buildings in the United States.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.

NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—THE AMERICAN MERchants' Union Express Company, at their stables, Hubert and Laight sts., and Broome and Marion sts., New-York City, have for sale thirty first-class express horses; also, second-hand single and double express wagons, Concord and New-York manufacture, all in good order.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF DARK BROWN horses, about 15½ hands high and 6 and 7 years old, sound and kind, and good goers in single or double harness. To be seen at stable No. 10 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A GRAY EAGLE HORSE, gray in color, 15¾ hands, 7 years old, sound, kind, stylish, and can trot in three minutes. Apply to JAMES S. SELDEN, Nos. 156 and 158 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ONE-horse rockaway carriage. Address, stating lowest price, JOSEPH HENRY, Brooklyn Post Office.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 30 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 33 pages; sent free. No. 58 Bond-st., one door from Bowery.

ALL PRIVATE AND SPECIAL COMplaints, from whatever cause produced, speedily and effectually cured without detention from business by Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 120 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Consultation strictly private.

CONSULTATIONS FREE IN ALL CASES of chronic diseases. Invalids may call or communicate by mail, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 120 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 58 Bond-st., one door from Bowery. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE DR. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is by DR. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

CONFIRMATION BY BISHOP POTTER.

Dedication of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn.

Abstracts of Sermons by Bishop Bedell, Rev. Dr. Chidlaw, Dr. Willis Lord, Rev. Mrs. Van Cott, "Uncle Joe Williams," Rev. Dr. Shaw, Rev. Leonard Bacon, &c.

Most of the pulpits of the Protestant churches in New-York and its suburban cities were filled yesterday by the delegates from abroad to the General Assemblies of the two branches of the Presbyterian Churches, now in session in this City. The announcements published yesterday morning of the names of those who were to preach caused most of the churches to be filled to overflowing. The TIMES had reporters at twenty-eight different churches, but the sermons in most instances were not of a character to interest our readers, and our abstracts this morning are of those discourses only which had some life and vigor in them. Most of the sermons were purely doctrinal, and contained nothing new in argument or illustration. The provincial and country ministers who filled the pulpits of the City yesterday, have not yet learned, as our City ministers have, to preach on vital subjects of current interest and importance, to draw their illustrations from the incidents and events of the day, and to preach upon those very matters which were uppermost in their hearers minds. The consequence was, that most of the sermons yesterday, awakened no sympathy in the minds or hearts of those who heard them, and the disappointment expressed was very general.

"Widow Van Cott."

Rev. Mrs. VAN COTT, commonly known as the "Widow VAN COTT," a local preacher, and the only female ever licensed to hold forth by the Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered a discourse at the Duane-street Methodist Episcopal Church last evening before a very large congregation. She took as her text the words of St. Paul to the Hebrews: "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without swerving."

She said that she did not intend to deliver a sermon, for she was not a sermonizer, but simply to have a plain and earnest talk with those she saw around her. Accordingly, after briefly explaining the text, and referring to the conditions under which it was uttered by St. Paul, she gave an account of her own conversion while attending worship in the church in which they were then assembled. She was sitting, she said, in the third seat from the pulpit when Rev. JOHN PARKER made a remark about persons dying in sin, which she knew was intended for her. Shortly afterward she was invited to attend a class-meeting, but she declined, as she did not then believe it right for women to speak in meeting. She had got over all that, however, bravely, and she blessed the Lord, who had opened her eyes and led her to his bosom. That day she attended class-meeting, a fire was lighted up in her soul, and it had not yet died out, and it never would die. Before she was converted, she was as fond of pleasure and of all the sinful vanities of the world as any woman possibly can be. Now she had something better to think of, and she blessed God day and night that it was so. The remainder of Mrs. VAN COTT's discourse consisted of a relation of the manner in which she had brought, as she believed, several persons to Christ. She concluded by an earnest exhortation to all not to close their eyes in sleep until they had made their peace with God.

Mrs. VAN COTT received her license to preach last year from the Presiding Elder of the Ellenville District. She has been, during the past Winter, at Madalin, Dutchess County, and has taken an active part in many revivals. In person she is somewhat above the average height, and considerably above the average weight. She was dressed, last evening, in plain black silk, with a hat of the same material. Her countenance is round and rosy, and the expression one of good nature and contentment, but of intellect there appears to be but a moderate proportion. On ascending the pulpit last evening, she first read a portion of Scripture in a remarkably loud and distinct, but not very clear voice. She remarked, subsequently, that her voice had become "blunted" by constant use. Her manner of reading would be impressive had she not a tendency to place the emphasis on the wrong words. After reciting a hymn, she gave out her text and commenced her sermon, which lasted for nearly an hour. During this time she never stopped once or hesitated for a word. Her language is plain and idiomatic. No dictionary words are used, and certainly all who hear her can have no difficulty in comprehending her to the fullest extent. Her style of preaching may be described as the declamatory. There is no attempt whatever to argue or reason. Her appeals are made to the passions, and her illustrations are drawn from the scenes of every day life. Her gestures are sufficiently expressive, but it is evident that her whole style of delivery is founded on the study of some particular model, and that it is not her natural style. Her powers of endurance appear to be equal to any emergency.

"Uncle Joe Williams."

Not the least remarkable man in the Old School Presbyterian Convention is one of the colored members from Georgia. At his home, which is the whole State, he is known by the familiar title of "Uncle JOE WILLIAMS." In the Assembly he is looked upon as one of the uncommon men of his race. He comes directly from Savannah, and labors as a missionary in the country under the direction of the Assembly's Freedmen's Committee. In his early years he was a slave, though not on General COBB's plantation as reported, and in 1852 bought his freedom for $450. He lived among Presbyterians of the strictest school, and used to preach occasionally to the slaves, until his name became known throughout the greater part of Georgia. His earnestness was contagious, and before long he held, and still holds, a wonderful influence over the blacks in his region. He came North for the first time last year, when the Assembly met at Albany, and there delivered a speech which qualified critics pronounced one of the best of those made at that Convention. Many anecdotes and stories are told about him, illustrating his sagacity and good sense. He is said once to have cornered in a masterly manner a Southern Presbyterian minister after the war. The latter deplored the abolition of slavery. Uncle JOE replied: "You're a good Presbyterian; you believe in foreordination." "Yes." "Well, it was foreordained that we black folks should be slaves. Then we were made free; was not that foreordained too? You're a good Presbyterian, and must believe that." And the advocate of the doctrine was silenced.

Uncle JOE is an old man. His head is perfectly bald, and white whiskers line his furrowed cheeks. His voice is deep and clear; his countenance grave, except when speaking upon some favorite theme, or exhorting his hearers to follow the truth, when his face becomes animated and his eyes brighten. He preaches in a conversational and familiar way, but with uncommon effect. His gestures are few, and a certain grace accompanies the motion of his arms. No one could fail to be impressed with him, even at first sight. If he is remarkable for one thing more than another in his preaching, it is for the grand prayers he makes. All who hear him speak of this, and one can easily see how he takes such deep root in the affections of his people. Last evening Uncle WILLIAMS preached in Rev. Mr. OLIVER's chapel, No. 138 Laurens-street. He took for his text the third verse of the 126th Psalm: "The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad." He opened his remarks by saying that "there has been hitherto a great line drawn between the North and the South. You have been in one section, we in another. It was an impassable barrier, but now it is broken down, and for the first time I am able to worship with you. I speak in a plain way, and believe that if there were more practical preaching, we should know the Lord better." Passing then to the occasion of the verse, and the Babylonish captivity, he broke out with the words: "But you know nothing about captivity. If I were among my own people I could describe the scene to some purpose; but to you, who have been free and prosperous, I cannot." Speaking of the slaves' deliverance, he said, "it was a very great thing to be done, and none could have done it but a God." He had heard that during the war constant prayers went up from this City for the South. Those prayers had been answered in God's own time, and He answered them by the deliverance of that South. Mr. WILLIAMS then encouraged the congregation to enlarge its members and make its influence felt. He thought that the black man did not strive for his own elevation enough, and that he did not stand on his dignity as he ought. In the course of his remarks, which were full of illustration, he alluded to Presbyterianism. Nothing was better than its doctrines. Its creed was simply the Bible and common sense. Some people seem to be terribly afraid of it and wish it might be different. This is like an infidel who hated the Bible to such a degree that he dressed it up in the skin of an animal and then set his dog on it! But the truth is, Presbyterianism is simple and sound. The remarks of the preacher were listened to with profound attention. That humble house never echoed more earnest and eloquent words, if those of more elaborate finish have. Uncle JOE returns to the South next week.

Rutgers-Street Presbyterian Church.

A sermon was preached last night in the Rutgers-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Madison-avenue, by Rev. C. C. DARLING, of Albany. The discourse suggested toleration toward all shades of biblical faith, inasmuch as the reception of theological points depended much upon the mental and spiritual constitution of the individual. Instances were quoted of divines who possessed a great fund of humor, and who could not avoid frequently enforcing a point of religious duty with a sally of wit. Allowances, the speaker said, should therefore be made for all modes of expressing opinions, providing that the faith of those giving them utterance was, in the main, sound. Digressions were made into several philosophical channels, and the congregation was entertained with a very interesting discourse.

Dedication of St. Charles Borromeo's Church, Brooklyn.

The new Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in Sydney-place, near Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, was yesterday dedicated, with all the pomp pertaining to the Roman ritual, in the presence of a large congregation, made up of all denominations of Christians. The new edifice is built in the English Gothic style, of Philadelphia brick, trimmed with Belleville stone, and presents an exceedingly handsome appearance. It is 68 feet front on Sydney-place, 130 feet deep, and over 100 feet main height, with a steeple nearly 100 feet high from the roof. There are three front entrances and a spacious vestibule. The principal point of attraction inside is the main altar, which is constructed of marble and Caen stone, the table and pillars being of the former, and the panelings of the latter material. On the centre panel is a bas-relief highly-finished representation of the entombment of our Saviour, and on the panels on either side are bas-reliefs of two martyrs, each bearing the palm of victory, and St. Charles and St. Philemena. The upper part of the altar is a design of Gothic towers in fretwork, and surmounting all are three statues, composed of zinc and other metals, each six feet in height, the centre and surmounting one being the Crucifixion, and on either side the Virgin Mother and Martha. The walls and ceiling of the sanctuary are beautifully frescoed, as the whole interior is also to be. The panels in the ceiling are hereafter to be filled with illustrations of scriptural history, the central one being the "Last Supper." The church will seat 1,400 people, and when completed will have cost about $75,000.

The dedicatory services began at 11 A. M., and consisted of the usual asperging of the walls, the procession of acolytes and ecclesiastics, and the recital of the Litany of the Saints—the dedicator being Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN. After the dedication proper was concluded, solemn high mass was begun, the celebrant being Rev. Father KEEGAN, of the Church of the Assumption, Brooklyn; deacon, Rev. P. DALEY, S. J., of St. John's College, Fordham; sub-deacon, Rev. Father McDONALD, of St. Mary's Church, Williamsburg; master of ceremonies, Rev. Dr. GARDINER, of the Brooklyn Cathedral. The sermon was preached by Bishop LOUGHLIN, and was an elucidation of the divine commission given to the ministry of the Church to "teach all nations," unto the consummation of time, the truths which Christ imparted to his apostles. The musical services consisted of ROSSINI's Grand Mass Solennelle, rendered by the regular choir of the church, under the direction of Mr. WM. DRESSLER, the organist, with a powerful chorus and orchestral accompaniment. Previous to the sermon a *Veni Sancte Spiritus*, by MEYERBEER, and as an offertory selection, MERCADANTE's *Quam Dilecta Tabernacula*, were rendered with great effect. During the processions the orchestra performed the celebrated "Marche du Sacre," by MEYERBEER, and the Priests' March, by MENDELSSOHN.

Rev. R. W. Chidlaw's Addresses to the Children.

Rev. Dr. R. W. CHIDLAW, Superintendent of the Farm School at Lancaster, Ohio, and one of the most successful and entertaining speakers to children in the Presbyterian Church, addressed the children at the Randall's Island House of Refuge yesterday morning, and at the Bethel, Brooklyn, in the evening.

At the chapel of the House of Refuge in the morning, 783 boys were in attendance, with their hair closely cropped. Half of these had been street vagrants, and the rest had been sent to the Island for petty delinquencies. The two divisions are kept separately. In the gallery were 170 girls, from 8 to 18 years of age, also composed of former vagrants and petty delinquents. The chaplain of the institution, Rev. B. K. PIERCE, arranges his services in a manner not to fatigue the attention of his young hearers. The readings and discourses are short, and the singing frequent.

Mr. CHIDLAW took for his text the third chapter of Jeremiah and fourth verse: "Wilt thou not, from this time cry unto me, my Father? Thou art the guide of my youth." The speaker told his audience that if they purposed making a journey through a dark and dangerous forest, they would need a guide. Life was a similar journey, and they were passing through it, toward the great eternity beyond. They should therefore take a guide, and that the text afforded them. The speaker said that when a boy, he lived in a wooded district of Ohio, where men marked the barks of trees to define the different paths. He, one dark night, not seeing those marks, lost his way, but a glimmering light finally guided him to a human habitation. He considered God the light of this correspondingly obscure universe. He urged upon his hearers to study the Bible, and the great arms of Jehovah would be thrown around them. He had once, in a whaleship, observed an old sailor teaching apprentices to box the compass. Laying his hand on the Bible, he said that was the compass, and requested everybody to box that. Mr. CHIDLAW was followed by Mr. FRANCIS, of Pittsburg, who told the story of Daniel in the lions' den as an illustration of the protection thrown by God around those who had faith in him.

The cost to the City of the inmates of the House of Refuge is estimated at 40 cents a day, or $2 80 a week each, including clothes, schooling, food, and interest on value of buildings. Their labor averages 20 cents a day, which pays, therefore, half of their expenses. The boys, in addition to four hours' daily schooling, work from six to seven hours at shoemaking, hoop-skirt making, wire weaving, and wire work of various kinds. Contractors pay from 12 to 30 cents a day for the labor of each boy, and handsomely make money by them. Fifty of the girls work at hoop-skirt making, and the rest at housework or clothes mending.

At the Bethel Church, Hicks-street, near Fulton, Brooklyn, Rev. Mr. CHIDLAW delivered an interesting discourse, addressed mainly to Sabbath-School children. It was designed to impress upon them the necessity of studying the sacred Scriptures, and familiarizing themselves with the Divine commands therein contained, so that they might have an unfailing light to guide them through life, and make sure of an eternity of happiness hereafter. His address was colloquial in its character, and specially adapted to the minds of his young hearers. He illustrated the truths he wished to impress upon their minds by several appropriate anecdotes, mostly based on his personal experience as a missionary in the West, and spoke for some time much to the delight of his youthful auditors, and to the edification of the adults who listened to him. Rev. Mr. EMORY, of Tennessee, also engaged in the Sabbath-School cause in the West, followed in a short address, which was listened to with marked attention. The proceedings were enlivened with singing by children from the Five Points House of Industry.

Ritualism—Sermon by Bishop Bedell.

Bishop BEDELL preached last evening at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street, his subject being "Ritualism and the Sins to which it Leads." Selecting as his text the words of Christ, "But if the salt has lost its savor, it is henceforth good for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under foot," he showed that the tendency of Ritualism in the Protestant Church, as it has been in the Romish Church was to bury the saving spirit, of Christianity beneath forms and ceremonies. The first step of the Church in her decline toward this point was the mere formality of prayer, consisting of bodily and lip service only, then the worship of saints, and lastly prayers to the Virgin. The worship of saints and adoration of the Virgin he characterized as idolatry, as much so as was the worship of any of the heathen gods. On most of the Catholic altars, he said, the Virgin had taken the place of Christ, and many even intelligent Catholics admit that Christ is so far above them as to make it unreasonable that he should condescend to listen to their petitions, while the Virgin mother, sympathizing with human nature, may lend a tender and more willing ear. In the Church of the Madonna at Rome he had beheld the offerings of the faithful, every one of which was hung before the shrine of Mary, and not one before the crucifix. He had been told by a gentleman that while in Rome he had been struck by the earnestness of a woman in the act of prayer before the image of the Virgin, and afterwards learned that she was the wife of a brigand who had just started on a plundering expedition, and now she was praying that the Virgin would grant him success in consideration of receiving a part of the plunder. He, himself, had witnessed at the church of St. Peter's in Rome, the Pope, with all his Cardinals and ecclesiastical attendants, march in solemn procession to the bronze statue of St. Peter, which had been copied from the statue of Jupiter, and, reverently kneeling, kiss the toe. He had seen the Pope himself at prayer in the midst of music sufficient to divert and enchain any human attention, and wondered how he could remain so solemnly abstracted, but the whole matter became clear to him when afterward he was informed that one of the first among the male singers executed his part with more than usual caution, knowing that his Holiness was listening to every note. He had seen bones, and dust and other relicts being carefully labeled for transmission to the faithful in different parts of the world for their worship, and the most solemn of all the services he had witnessed in Rome was the worship of a handkerchief with which the Saviour is said to have wiped his brow as he staggered toward Calvary beneath his cross. The use of candles on the altar, the adornment of churches with pictures, votive offerings, the worship of saints, the adoration of the Virgin, and the worship of sacramental elements as the real body of Christ, he claimed to be the legitimate offspring of ritualism. Bowing down before pictures or statues, the adoration of saints or the Virgin, and worship of the sacramental elements he regarded as equally idolatrous with any known form in which that sin can be committed. Already the Ritualists in the Protestant Church have thrown off all garb of concealment, so that not only in the lesser forms have they imitated the Romish Church, but even in the elevation of the Sacrament or Host, the clergyman openly calls upon the people to bow down in adoration of the real presence of the body of Christ. Well may the simple and sincere Christian, in looking into one of these sepulchres of Christianity, exclaim, "They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid Him." In conclusion he urged his hearers to stand by their Prayer-book; in it Christ is all in all—and while Ritualism and its consequent sins of idolatry have had their advocates in the past as now, so also has the world not been wanting in earnest men to sustain the truth and simplicity of the Gospel. He prayed God to make all who heard him, whether in life or in death, to abide in Christ crucified, and in Him alone.

Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., on "The Truth of the Scriptures."

The pulpit of the University-place Presbyterian Church was occupied yesterday morning by Rev. WILLIS LORD, D. D., of Chicago. He preached upon the "Truth of the Scriptures" from the the text John iii, 2:

"The same came to Jesus by night, and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God; for no man can do these miracles that thou doest except God be with him."

Introducing his discourse with the statement that the genuineness of no other historical work can be attested by such strong proofs as the Bible, the preacher proposed to show its truth from a single class of evidence, namely—miracles. It is natural to infer that if the Holy Scriptures were to be of authority they should bear unmistakable proofs of the authenticity of the Saviour of man. They have such credentials. First of all, there is the great Founder of Christianity Himself. He made the specific claim that He was the Son of God, and He supported it with exhibitions of power marvelous to behold. He caused the blind to see, the dumb to speak, the sick to be made well, simply by his word or touch. The heaving seas He put to rest, legions of devils fled before Him, and death itself gave up its dead at His command. No wonder that a ruler of the Jews should say to Him, "We know that Thou art a teacher come from God, for no man can do these miracles except God be with him." The works of Christ proved His divine agency. The preacher here proceeded to show the nature of a miracle. Strictly speaking it is some wonderful work adapted to excite surprise or awe; but in its scriptural and specific sense it is an effect not merely astonishing and superhuman, but something supernatural. The sun's standing still over Gideon at the command of Joshua, the dividing of the waters at the Red Sea, the resurrection of Christ, were all miracles. If, now, these things be true, the word of God stands like a citadel.

Skepticism, however, has hurled many thunderbolts against it. Chief among its antagonists was HUME, the historian and metaphysician. He ignored the testimony of history, and declared that miracles could not be true. But other facts of the past can be proved, why not miracles? HUME, however, insists that testimony even cannot prove miracles, because it is contrary to experience that miracles should be true, but it is not contrary to experience that testimony should prove false. The constancy of nature is much more to be depended upon than the truth of men's statements. The invalidity of this reasoning, the preacher showed, consisted in the fact that because miracles never were witnessed in HUME's experience, nor in the experience of far the greater part of mankind, that was no evidence that they might not have occurred in the experience of some. The testimony that they did occur cannot be broken down by their improbability alone. The proof would be strong enough to establish other facts of history; why not, then, the fact of miracles having been done by one announcing himself to be the Son of God?

These assaults on the authenticity of Christ have resulted only in strengthening the confidence of men in the Bible. The intelligence and virtue of the world are on its side. In conclusion the preacher exhorted his hearers, young and old, to cling to their faith in the word of God, and rejoice in its promises and hopes.

The Mission of John the Baptist—Sermon by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, Williamsburg, preached on the "Work of John the Baptist as the forerunner of Christ," in the forenoon, taking the following text: "He must increase, but I must decrease." —St. John, iii., 30. When these words were spoken by John the Baptist, he was a famous and venerated prophet, whose voice, lifted up in the wilderness, stirred the heart and alarmed the conscience of the whole nation, and brought all Jerusalem and Judea to be baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins. He of whom they were spoken was a young man, known to the world chiefly as one of whom John had borne witness, and toward whom the flood of popular interest was beginning to set, leaving the renowned preacher of the wilderness ill-attended by the water-springs of Ænon. A few months later the prophet was a prisoner in that stronghold of Herod, from which he was never to come forth alive; and he of whom he had borne witness as the "Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world," was patiently teaching, and preaching, and healing sick and diseased persons in sundry villages and plains of Galilee. What wonder that the prophet was weary in his prison of the long delay of the Kingdom of Heaven! What marvel that, as he solaced the long hours of his captivity with recounting to himself the sweet promises of the coming Kingdom, that the clanking of his chain should seem to him to make strange music for so sweet a song, and that his strong faith should begin to falter under such a trial—and that he should find some way of sending out to see whether this Jesus was indeed the promised one, or whether the weary world must still wait! Of all them who had been wise, and turning many to righteousness, had shone in history like the brightness of the firmament. Enoch, Noah, Moses, Isaiah, there was none so great as he who laid aside his glory at the coming of his Lord, saying, "He must increase, but I must decrease." The remainder of the sermon was an able and practical argument based on the following points: That it was the glory of John the Baptist's work that it was preparatory to something else; that the like work which was wrought on the Jewish people and the world preparatory to the setting up of the Kingdom of Heaven therein, required to be wrought in the heart of the individual man before the Kingdom of God was established within him, and that the work of the Forerunner did not end when the reign of Christ commenced, but only decreased before the advancing work of Christ, and vanished when that was made perfect. Under the second of these points the preacher said the question as to the preparatory work commended itself to all as if he, the prophet of the wilderness, was still earnestly speaking and saying: "Merchants, deal justly with your customers and with the public, and with the State. Render up your tax-list as scrupulously as if you were rendering account to God. Agents, book-keepers, salesmen, servants, deal not with eye-service as men-pleasers, but accounting your employers' interest your own, and doing everything as to God. Fathers, mothers, receive these little ones in the name of a disciple, and count it a great and worthy object of your lives to deny yourselves self-indulgence and display, that so you may serve God and your generation by bringing up for Him a godly seed. Young men, flee youthful lusts that war against the soul, and remember your Creator ere the evil days come. Young women, be ashamed of vanity and folly, and beautify yourselves with the most precious ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. Ye that are strong bear the burdens of the weak. Such words as these, penetrating into our personal business, into our daily lives, into the thoughts and intents of our individual hearts, God sent as the forerunners of the Saviour. What heart had ever fully, freely and consciously come near to Christ, except the Messenger had some how thus "prepared the way before His face."

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hall, of Rochester.

At the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church of the New School, (Dr. SCOTT, Pastor,) yesterday morning, Dr. HALL, of Rochester, preached to a large congregation. The reverend gentlemen took from I. Thessalonians, ii., 13:

"For this cause also thank we God without ceasing, because, when ye received the word of God which ye heard of us, ye received it *not as* the word of men, but as it is in truth the word of God which effectually worketh also in you that believe."

He said that hatred of truth is a trait in the character of fallen man, and that even professing Christians were always falling into the error of seeking to apply their own reasoning faculties to those mysteries of the word of God, thereby expressing a doubt as to His infallibility. If a truth be dark and seemingly inconsistent, we should remember that to Him all things are known, and we are but His creatures. In closing, the preacher entreated Christians to believe in the word of God, which worketh only in implicit believers.

Confirmation.

The solemn and beautiful rite of confirmation was administered last night at the Free Church of Our Lord, southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, to seven males and four females, by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, assisted by Rev. G. W. STEWART, Rector of the Church, Rev. Dr. CORNWALL, of St. Mathias Church, Forty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue, and Rev. Mr. LOCKE, who was only ordained for the ministry yesterday. Prior to the rite of confirmation, the rite of baptism was administered to the infant child of the Rector. The Bishop then preached from the text found in the second chapter of Revelations and tenth verse: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." The application of the sermon was, of course, to the new obligations about to be assumed by those to be confirmed, and was exceedingly appropriate. The Free Church of our Lord has but recently been opened, but the congregation is growing rapidly in size and effectiveness. It is sustained altogether by contributions. The Free Church of St. Mathias mentioned above will be opened for the first time for public service on Sunday next.

Christian Duty and Christian Joy—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Rochester.

Rev. Dr. SHAW, of Rochester, preached to a large congregation in the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, last evening, taking as his text the following words: "Friend, go up higher."—St. Luke, xv. 10. According to the practice of many Christians, so called, in our churches, nowadays, it would seem as if they desired to go to Heaven on flowery beds of ease. If they could escape all the duties and responsibilities of the Christian relation, avoid the discomfort of obstacles and hindrances in life, and somehow pass out of this world without incurring the usual pain of dying—pass from this to another state of being after the manner of the prophet—if they could have their own way, and live and die in this way, how happy they would be. But they would not be Christians. Even if they were to get to heaven and be made into angels, they would be greatly disappointed if the Master should send them to the lonely sepulchre of the dead to guard it; to the abode of the poor; to the chamber of the sick and dying; to prison; to those in bonds—because they had never done such Christian work on earth. Heaven, in such a case, would be no joy for them. It was evident, then, that those who called themselves by the name of Christ must go up higher in the work, the joy of the Church. All were asked to "go up higher." The command was that of a friend, and the inference was that there was room; it was a command. The Christian must, not may, go up higher. The Master also gave strength necessary for obeying the mandate. It inferred self-agency—*going* up, and something was to be left behind. He knew that many who had entered the Church were deeply disappointed, and Satan advised them to go back to the world; but if they wanted to know the sweets of Church Fellowship—of Christian communion, they must "go up higher." He heard of a minister in a city who aided in getting up a theatre—but then it was a first-class theatre; another minister got a bowling alley and a billiard room for his young men, and of course something must be done for the young women, so another minister he heard of undertook the management of a masquerade attended by many women of the city, and surely they needed managing; such were the efforts made to obtain happiness, but it needed no great painstaking to see that such joys were merely for the world, and that such men must, if they would do their work, "go up higher." This world could not be expected to furnish the highest happiness—the utmost possible gratification of which the soul was susceptible; to attain to that they must "go up higher." The Christian could reach that state where nothing could come between him and the love of Christ, and this was the advantage to be derived from obeying the mandate of the Master—"Friend, go up higher."

Lecture to Young Men by Rev. Dr. Corey

It would be impossible to do justice in a brief space to Rev. Dr. COREY's admirable lecture to young men, delivered last night in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street. The subject was Lying, and the text was, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Exodus, xx., 16. The lecturer quoted various definitions of lying, and said there are some men who have maintained that lying is sometimes justifiable. PALEY's declarations are that falsehoods are not lies when addressed to persons who have no right to know the truth; as when you tell a lie to a madman for his own good; or to a robber, or to an assassin to defeat his criminal intents. He quoted a lengthy extract from a reply by Rev. H. W. BEECHER to a lady who wrote inquiring if it were proper under any circumstances, to tell a lie, in which Mr. BEECHER deprecated lying in every shape; but at the same time laid it down that a man was not bound always to tell the whole truth—in other words, that a man has the right to hold his tongue. But however schoolmen and fathers and philosophers differ on this matter, said the lecturer, there are some points on which they bear a uniform testimony. All admit that lying is absolutely prohibited by the Word of God. He proceeded to give several instances from Scripture of God's punishment of lying. He quoted from Lord BACON, ADDISON and Dr. JOHNSON to show how learned and philosophic men condemn lying. Lying, said the lecturer, is destructive to the dearest interests of mankind. The commercial calamities that fall on nations, great cities and individuals, grow out of intentional misrepresentations. I might heap up illustrations that the temporal woes that fall upon the race are bottomed somewhere by a lie. But the temporal calamities which result from lying are nothing compared with those of a spiritual character. Think of all the miseries that men have suffered for nearly six thousand years. They all grew out of one lie, that uttered by the devil to our first parents when he told them "ye shall not surely die." In conclusion, he exhorted young men to start in life with this principle, "always tell the truth."

Fourth-Street Presbyterian Church—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Wing.

The pulpit of the comparatively new Presbyterian Church in Fortieth-street, near Lexington-avenue, was occupied by Rev. Dr. WING yesterday morning, who preached a sermon from the text, "And lo I saw the wicked buried, who had come and gone from the place of the holy, and they were forgotten in the city where they had so done: this is also vanity." After speaking of the evils sure to befall those who ignorantly gave themselves up to licentious habits without ever appearing to seek to come to God, he said that their sin was less than that of those who, surrounded with good influences, and recognizing the duties that God imposed upon them, yet failed to keep his commandments. There were many men who went regularly to church on the Sabbath-day and listened to the instructions of the preacher—who were not accused of crime, and were received unquestioned in the society of their fellow-men—who yet willfully and knowingly committed offences which God had expressly forbidden. These men, though their misdeeds might be less heinous than those of men who were pointed at as great criminals, were yet more culpable than many of these. Lazarus died and was taken to Abraham's bosom, while his body, perhaps, did not receive a decent burial, and was given to the dogs. But how much to be preferred was such a fate as his before that of the rich man, who during life was held in high estimation, and died on a bed of down, but whose soul was consigned to everlasting infamy. Heathenism in a Christian land was inexcusable. The sins of those who had not the Gospel were more venial than the offences of those who were brought up under its benign influences, and refused to be guided by its precepts. Even among men the good were remembered through their good works after they were dead, while evil-doers, no matter how high in place, were consigned to oblivion. He closed by exhorting his hearers to live in accordance with the injunctions of the Holy Word, pursuing the paths of pleasantness and peace that lead to a blessed immortality.

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Canfield.

Rev. Dr. CANFIELD, of Syracuse, preached at this church yesterday morning, taking as his text the eleventh verse of the third chapter of Ecclesiastes—"He hath made everything beautiful in his time; also He hath set the world in their heart, so that no man can find out the work that God maketh from the beginning to the end." The reverend gentleman commenced by saying that according to the best scholars the latter part of the text should be translated by the word "eternity." That the wise son of David could have had no proper conception of eternity was impossible; and it was quite evident, indeed, from the latter part of the chapter in which the text occurs, that this was his meaning. The preacher then spoke of the beauty and order of the universe, which attracted the attention even of the heathen, and caused them to designate it as the *cosmos* or *mundus*. But God has set the world in our hearts so that we cannot find out the work He does. Although much has been revealed, much that God does is still incomprehensible to us. We cannot understand why He allows the wicked to flourish, or the evil-doer to increase and grow fat. But this should not by any means lessen our faith in God's omnipotence or in His love for those who do His will. He permitted the early Christians to be persecuted even unto death, but who shall say that no good has resulted therefrom. The blood of the martyrs has been the seed of the Church.

The reverend gentleman concluded by showing that as our eyes cannot penetrate the vail God chooses to cast around Him, that, therefore, it is necessary to have faith and to believe that all things are working together for our good.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenties quiet at 79⅛. Railway Stocks steady; Eries, 19¼; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 22—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands....11¼d.
Middling Orleans....11½d.

The sales of the day foot up 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced to 27s. ℔ cwt. Other articles unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Cheese has advanced to 82s. ℔ cwt. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits declined to 6½d. ℔ gallon; Refined steady. Turpentine, 27s. 9d.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22—1 P. M.

All articles in the London Produce Market closed without alteration in tones and quotations.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 22.

COTTON—The market opened quiet for both stock on spot and afloat; on spot, 140f.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22—11 A. M.

Consols opened at 93¼ for money and the account. United States Five-twenties opened firm at 78⅞. Railway stocks opened quiet. Erie Railway shares, 19¼; Illinois Central Railway shares, 94⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 22—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened dull at the closing quotations of last night. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS and PRODUCE—The markets opened without any alteration of the closing prices of last night.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22—11 A. M.

SUGAR—The market for stock afloat opened buoyant at 39s. 6d.; on spot, 39s. 6d.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22—5 P. M.

Tallow is quoted at 42s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 22.

Petroleum quiet; Standard White, 47¼f.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 22—Evening.

United States Bonds are firmer and higher at 85¾ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, May 22—Evening.

The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 71f. 82c.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 22—Evening.

Cotton closes dull and unchanged for both on spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, May 23.

American bonds dull; Five-twenties are quoted at 85¼ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 23.

The following is the report of the condition of the markets for the week ending Saturday: SUGAR—Stock in market in Havana and Matanzas, 362,000 boxes, 19,000 hhds.; exports of the week from Havana and Matanzas to foreign countries, 42,000 boxes, 2,600 hhds.; to the United States, 11,000 boxes. All qualities have slightly declined; there has been a little speculative inquiry, but the transactions for the week have been unimportant. The market closed yesterday at the following quotations: Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard dull at 8¼@8¾ reals, and Nos. 15 to 20 at 9½@10⅝ reals ℔ arroba. Molasses Sugar firm at 6¾@7⅝ reals. Muscavodes—Fair to good refining quiet at 7¾@8¾ reals. MOLASSES—Clayed, active at 6@6½ reals, and Muscovado buoyant at 7¼@8 reals ℔ keg. LARD steady at 20c. ℔ lb. in tierce, and 22c. in tins. FLOUR firm at $10@$10 75 ℔ bbl. BUTTER dull at 34c. ℔ lb. TALLOW buoyant at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. WAX quiet; Yellow, $7 87½ ℔ arroba. PETROLEUM steady. POTATOES dull at $2 25 ℔ bbl. HAMS steady at 21c. ℔ lb. for Dry Salted. LUMBER in demand. SHOOKS for boxes buoyant at 12 reals; for hogsheads steady at $2 12½@$2 25: Empty Hogsheads steady at $2 75@$3. FREIGHTS flat; shippers refuse to charter, owing to high prices of Sugar; rates unchanged. EXCHANGE on London 11¾@12½ premium; on Paris, 1@1⅛ ℔ cent. discount; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, ⅛@1⅛ ℔ cent. premium; short sight, 2@2½ premium; 60 days' sight, in currency, 30½@29½ discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 22.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. FREIGHTS lower; Wheat, 13½c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7¾c. to New-York. FLOUR dull; sales 100 bbls. No. 1 City-ground Spring at $6; 100 bbls. of Western bakers' at $6 90; 100 do. at $6 65, afloat. WHEAT rather unsettled, closing steady; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at about $1 25¾; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 26. CORN scarce and firm; sales 20,000 bushels Kiln-dried, new, at 73c.@73½c.; 16,500 bushels New No. 1 at 73c., and 20,000 bushels of New, in lots, at 66c.@70c.; the advance is attributed to the light stock. OATS dull; sales 14,500 bushels Western at 70c. RYE nominal at $1 30 for Western. BARLEY quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Canadian at $1 65, delivered. SEEDS—Season about over; market nominal. PORK dull; asking $32. LARD dull and nominal at 19c. HIGHWINES—Little demand; prices advanced; sales yesterday 200 bbls. at 97c.; this morning offered at $1, and in the afternoon held at $1 07, with $1 04 bid.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 22.

TOBACCO active; sound planters' Lugs, $5 75@$7; Common Leaf, $7@$8 50; Medium to good Dark Leaf, $8 50@$12; Black Wrappers, $10@$16; Medium Bright Leaf, $15@$22. COTTON quiet; Middlings, 27c. FLOUR very quiet; Superfine, $4 50@$5 30; Double Extra, $5@$7 90; Fancy, $9@$11. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.@10c.; Good to strictly Prime Red, $1 45@$1 50; Choice to Fancy, $1 65@$1 85. CORN firm at 60c.@65c. in bulk; 65c.@68c. for Mixed and Yellow in sacks; 72c.@75c. for Choice to Fancy White. OATS heavy at 67c.@70c. RYE dull at $1 10. WHISKY higher; sales at 96c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $30@$30 50, the latter for extra heavy; Dry Salted Shoulders, packed, 12c. BACON—Jobbing sales only; Shoulders, 13c.; Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, heavy, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20c. LARD firm at 18c. in tierces, 19¼c. for keg. CATTLE strong at $4@$7 37. Live HOGS firm at $8@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 22.

FLOUR moderately active; Spring Extras, $5@$6 25. WHEAT declining; sales of No. 1 at $1 18½; No. 2 at $1 14¼; since 'Change, $1 14@$1 14¼. CORN easier; No. 1, 66½c.@66¾c.; No. 2, 60c. OATS quiet; sales of No. 2 at 60c.@60¼c. RYE quiet; sales buyers' option, $1 10; sellers', $1 10@$1 11, for No. 1. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES active and higher; sales at 96c.@$1 01. Mess PORK firmer; sales at $31@$31 25. LARD quiet; sales at 18c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS firmer at 11¾c.@12c.; Short Rib Middlings, 15½c.; Rough Sides, 14¾c. Live HOGS dull and weak at $8 90@$9 40 for fair to choice. CATTLE dull at $6 75@$7 10 for fair to good steers. RECEIPTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet and firmer at 3½c. on Oats, and 5¼c on Corn to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 22.

FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Sheboygan Club at $1 30; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 39, with offers of $1 36. CORN firm and quiet; No. 1 Indiana held at 77c.; sales of 3,000 bushels new Illinois at 70c. OATS—None in market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $24@$26; Middlings, $27@$30 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 7¾c.; Rye, 8c., to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—To Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—5,000 bushels Wheat. Canal EXPORTS—12,700 bushels Wheat; 28,000 bushels Corn; 1,239,000 feet of Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, May 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 800 bales; Middlings, 28c.@28¼c.; receipts, 668 bales; exports, 6,711 bales. EXCHANGE—Sterling Bank, 154½; New-York Sight, par. GOLD, 140¾. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 25@$5 35; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN—85c. for White. OATS, 82c. BRAN, $1 25. HAY, $27. PORK, $32. BACON—13¼c. for Shoulders, 17¼c.@17½c. for Sides. LARD—In tierces, 18¼c.@18¾c.; in kegs, 19¼c.@20c. SUGAR nominal; Common, 9¼c.@10½c.; Prime, 13½c.@13¾c. MOLASSES unchanged. WHISKY, 87½c.@92½c. COFFEE—Prime, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Fair, 15¼c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 22.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and irregular. CORN in good demand at 67c. OATS unchanged, with a moderate demand. RYE declining; sales at $1 25; held $1 30 generally. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. COTTON unchanged. TOBACCO unchanged, with a good demand. Mess PORK quiet and unchanged. Bulk MEATS quiet and firm; sales at 12c.@14¼c. BACON in fair demand, especially Sides; sales at 13c. for Shoulders; 16¼c.@16½c. for Sides; held ¼c. higher later. HAMS, 18c.@19c. LARD dull; sales at 18c. GOLD, 137. EXCHANGE dull. Money firm.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 22.

HIGHWINES—None in the market; dealers quote $1@$1 01. WHEAT quiet at $1 30@$1 40. CORN quiet at 67c.@70c. OATS firm at 70c. RYE steady at $1 45@$1 47. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $5@$5 75. Mess PORK, $31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD, in tierces, 18c. PROVISIONS quiet. CATTLE steady at $5 50@$7 25. Live HOGS dull at $7 50 @$9 20. SHEEP firm at $3 50@$4 50 for good to extra. TOBACCO—Sales 155 hhds. at $5 for Trash; $19 for Cutting Leaf.

TOLEDO, Saturday, May 22.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT—Amber active at $1 40@$1 40¼ on spot, $1 40 seller June; White Michigan, regular, $1 43. CORN active and better; No. 1, 70c.@71c.; No. 2, 68c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE held $1 15 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 22.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 18¾ for No. 1; $1 15¾ for No. 2. OATS dull and nominal at 59c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 59c.@60c. for New. RYE dull and nominal. FREIGHTS firmer; Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 10½c.@11c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 224,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 22.

COTTON quiet, firm and stock scarce at 28c. FLOUR steady and in fair demand. WHEAT dull and weak; Prime Pennsylvania Red, $1 50@$1 55; Valley do., $2@$2 10. CORN firm; White, 84c.; Yellow, 87c.@88c. OATS dull and weak at 68c.@70c. for Light Maryland; 76c.@78c. for Western. RYE, $1 35@$1 45. WHISKY very firm and scarce; holders ask $1 06. PROVISIONS firm at previous figures.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 22.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 27¼c.; receipts, 103 bales; exports, 630 bales. FLOUR steady. CORN, 73c.@75c. OATS, 77c.@80c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18c.@19½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13⅜c.; Sides, 17½c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 16½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, May 22.

COTTON dull; good grades steady; common qualities easier; stock of all kinds light; sales 100 bales; Middlings, 27¼c.@27½c.; receipts, 229 bales; exports coastwise, 394 bales.

DETROIT, Saturday, May 22.

FLOUR less active; best brands, $8. WHEAT steady; Extra White Winter, $1 78@$1 80; No. 1 White Winter, $1 60; No. 2 White Winter, $1 33@$1 34. CORN quiet at 69c. OATS dull at 67c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 21.

FLOUR in demand for superfine grades, for China; market firmer at $4 25 for Superfine; $5@$5 25 for Extra. WHEAT firm; Choice, $1 55. Legal Tenders, 72½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, May 22.

Spirits of TURPENTINE weak at 42c. RESIN quiet. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 75@$2 80. TAR, $2 35. COTTON, 23c. for for good ordinary.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, May 22.

COTTON quiet; sales, 350 bales; Low Middlings, 26½c; receipts, 223 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, May 22.

COTTON market dull; Middlings, 26¾c.@27c.; sales 250 bales; receipts, 553 bales; exports, 3,498 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 20.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Choice scarce and firm at $1 50@$1 55. Legal tenders, 71½.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 22.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 102; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¾; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅞. Gold, 141¾.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela, and the West Indies, by the *South American*, close at the General Post Office at 8 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	May 13	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	May 25	New-York	Hamburg.
Etna	May 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	May 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Dorian	May 26	New-York	Glasgow.
Fulton	May 26	New-York	Copenhagen.
Deutschland	May 27	New-York	Bremen.
Samaria	May 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Cambria	May 29	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	May 29	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	May 29	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR RIO, HAVANA, &C.

South America	May 24	New-York	Rio.
Columbia	May 27	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	May 29	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 23—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen*—H. Dengler, F. Junge, E. Kersten, J. Hassendeubel, A. Rau, Rosa Moendlen, E. Macdonald, J. Andre, P. Herling, J. Noroth, F. Dallmann, J. Derkum, Emilie Gruber, M. Lang, Marie Lemcke, Anna Ohland, X. von Riedel and wife, C. Engert, J. Elberger, A. Braun and wife, A. Wiesner, W. Wunder, Fanny Mayer and child, F. Ramer, Thos. Upson, Wm. Cummings, H. Murch, H. Coustan, J. Bodie, G. Alexander and family, Louise Knobel, Emilie Danneberg and child, J. Hennig, G. Hoetzel, J. Muller, Elizabeth Schafer, C. Ruch, C. Brockschmidt, M. Suffriean, G. Weissenborn, T. Habenicht, Christine Wauschel, Wilhelmine Dieckmann and daughter, Sophie Balke, Anna Lursen, Manette Schulz, Johanne Muller, Elizabeth Schafer, A. Kramer, W. Gottschalk and wife, G. Hoetzel, H. Bussenschutt, B. Baner, Ella Kidd, E. Taylor and servant, G. Stepfer, C. Dey, J. Meier, H. Rudenhardt.

In steamship Cortes from New-Orleans—Miss E. Hart, Miss F. Hunt, Miss J. Hunt, W. Hunt, D. Hunt, child and servant, Mrs. J. Ward, A. Barenger, H. Bard, Edward Strange, A. Ballantine, F. Chiller, D. Courtenay, Mrs. E. Cronan, Mr. and Mrs. John Keefe, W. Pillerac, M. Racine, John H. Ayres, C. Brafensia, Mr. and Mrs. John Paige, Miss Mary Roach, John Kiernan, John B. Lugitti, Miss B. Lugitti, and others in steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—A. Barclay and wife, G. W. Poillon, wife and daughter; W. H. Dennis and wife, Mr. Frank, Mr. Prespor, Mrs. Shelley, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, L. Meinhard, M. Bird, M. Naumberg, W. J. Kohlman, John Brown, C. W. Thompson, H. H. Keaton, J. B. Jacques, T. K. Foster, G. Lewiston, G. E. Carleton, Mrs. Monroe, O. H. Titman, Samuel Tilly, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Eckhardt, A. Predigan and wife, W. Bach, W. Wignaud, J. H. Weinitch, J. Klebs, Mrs. and Miss Berger, Miss Beimler, J. Pollak, Alex. Porgorskoi, F. Cullen, John P. Burke, Daniel Bremer, F. Taylor, and 23 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 36 | Sun sets.... 7 19 | Moon sets.. 4 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 26 | Gov. Island. 7 15 | Hell Gate.. 8 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 23.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen, May 8 and Southampton 11, with mdse. and 971 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy westerly and southwesterly gales, with high sea, almost the entire passage.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, May 20 with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, May 15 and S. W. Pass 16 with mdse. and 26 passengers to Frederick Baker. May 23, lat. 37 35, lon. 74 07, passed schr. John E. Dailey, steering S. W.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Neptune, Bake, Boston with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans May 16, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. No date, lat. 29 55, lon. 79 35, passed brig William bound N.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard's Steamship Line.

Ship Reichstag, (N. G.,) Cahnbley, Hamburg 34 ds., with mdse. and 426 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had one death and two births during the passage; was 10 ds. in the Channel, with light winds and calms; had fine weather after leaving the Channel, and was only 8 ds. to the Banks; from thence has had strong westerly winds, with much fog and rain.

Ship Abby Ryerson, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dennis, London, 38 ds., with mdse to Thos. Dunham's nephew. Has had W. and S. W. winds most of the passage, with much rain; May 20, lat. 39 50, lon. 71, at midnight had a sudden squall from N., blowing very heavy and lasting three hours, during which lost lower and upper main topsails, fore topgallant sail and inner jib; May 8, lat. 42 10, lon. 55 30, signalized bark Kate Sancton, (Br.,) bound E.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, April 21 with mdse. and 561 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Has been 18 ds. to the westward of the Banks with light S. W. winds and calms. Had one death (an infant) on the passage.

Ship Margaret, (Ham.,) Bendixen, Boston 36 hours in ballast to Funch & Edye. Was towed to this City by steamtug H. F. Hamill.

Bark Anita Tagliavia, (Ital.,) Trifilete, Palermo Feb. 25, via Gibraltar April 1, with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has had moderate weather; April 22, at 5 A. M., lat. 28, lon. 43.20, fell in with a large ship on fire, which proved to be the British ship Omar Pacha, 81 ds from Ipswich, Australia, for London, with 52 passengers and a crew of 36 men; took off the passengers and crew without accident; same evening transferred 12 of the passengers to a Spanish brig bound to Barcelona, and at the same time 10 others to a British bark bound to London; April 26, being short of water, put 10 others on board a Prussian brig, from Buenos Ayres for Hamburg, and the same evening, with the exception of one passenger, transferred the remaining passengers and crew to a British ship from Callao for Cork; did not ascertain the names of any of the vessels, as they were spoken during the night.

Bark Rainbow, (of Pictou, N. S.,) White, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to H. J. DeWolf & Co. Sailed in co. with brig Annie M. Knight for New-York; May 21, 46 miles S. E. from Barnegat, saw a British line-of-battle ship, with tender alongside, steering E.

Bark James Muir, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Rogers, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Eagle, Wilkinson, Cienfuegos April 8, via Key West May 11, with sugar to Fowler & Jova, vessel to Isaac Hall. April 24, sprung aleak, and was obliged to put into Key West on the following day; had to discharge cargo at Key West to get at the leak, and found the greater part of cargo damaged and 150 hhds. empty. The Eagle brings Captain Toothaker and one of the crew of the brig Omaha, wrecked in a squall on May 1, in lat. 26 39, lon. 83 40, on the voyage from Key West to Pensacola.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 14 ds. with sugar to Ponvert & Co. Had fine weather up to Hatteras, and has been 4 ds. from thence with strong N. W. winds.

Bark Florence Peters, (of Portland,) Hooper, Trinidad de Cuba 14 ds. with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with brig F. A. Todd, for Philadelphia, and parted co. May 21 90 miles S. E. of the Highlands.

Bark Fannie Lewis, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Gillane, Trinidad de Cuba 14 ds. with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Eliza, (of Digby, N. S.,) Morehouse, Barbados 33 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co. Has had strong head winds the entire passage and been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras; May 2, lat. 26 40, lon. 65 30, spoke schr. Annie E. Waters, from Boston, bound S.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and from Bermuda, 8 ds., with produce to Duncan McColl.

Brig Ane, (Danish,) Brench, Bahia April 9, via Hampton Roads May 10, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig Express, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Young, Arroyo, P. R., via Salinas May 7 with sugar to Sturges & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Annie Seymour, Newbold, of and from Bermuda, 6 ds. with produce and 2 passengers to Jones & Lough. Sld. in co. with brig Excelsior, for New-York.

Brig Nuovo Achille, (Ital.,) Ferrari, Seville 45 ds. with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Aroostook, (of Boston,) Bryant, Cienfuegos 16 ds. with sugar to Rubird & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Ponvert, Handy, Cienfuegos 22 ds. with sugar to Ponvert & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Alfred, (of Quebec,) Marchildon, Trinidad, Cuba 18 ds. with sugar and molasses to Latassa & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Kate Upham, (St. John, N. B.,) Alexander, Matanzas 10 ds. with sugar to George Young & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. Ontara, (of Machias,) Sprague, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Latassa & Co., vessel to Simpson & Clapp. May 14, lat. 24, lon. 82, spoke Schr. Nellie C. Paine, from Swan Island for Hampton Roads for orders.

Schr. Ajmeer, Gilliatt, of and from Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with potatoes to A. & H. Duryea, vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. James S. Shindler, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Lee, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co. Left in port brig Angelia, for New-York in 4 ds.; bark Annie Augusta, for Philadelphia in 4 ds. May 12, off Crooked Island, spoke brig Matilda B., from Guantanamo for New-York.

Schr. Defiance, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Wooley, Portland, Me., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. P. S. Lindsley, Emery, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Eugene, Ingraham, Pembroke, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Tiger, Monroe, Camden, Me., with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. J. Kinker, Smith, Calais, with lumber to Jed Fry & Co.

Schr. Light Boat, Crane, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Jas. Henry, Oliver, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Lizzie L. Mills, Farnum, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. M. Jones, Ingals, Dark Harbor, N. B., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sardinian, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Mary J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Honest Abe, Conway, Providence.
Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Reynolds, Bristol.
Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Providence.
Schr. Northern Light, Hover, Stonington.
Schr. Panthea, Hill, Providence.
Schr. Jas. Ross, Paull, Taunton.
Schr. Maggie Cummins, Smith, Cohassett.
Schr. J. C. Chew, Derring, Taunton.
Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton.
Schr. Cornelia, Shields, Providence.
Schr. O. P. Hawley, Jones, Providence.
Schr. J. B. Meyers, Elwell, Providence.
Schr. A. M. Acken, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Jones, New-Bedford.
Schr. Benj. English, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Northern Light, Buckbee, Vinalhaven.
Schr. Isaac, Hadwin, Fall River.
Schr. J. Barret, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Seraph, Ryder, Norwich.
Schr. E. H. Hubbard, Jones, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Catherine Thomas, Gibbs, Sandwich.
Schr. J. P. Hazard, Northam, New-Haven.
Schr. Chas. Northam, Pellon, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Revenue, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Providence.
Schr. Jane, Gorham, Bridgeport.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. L. Somers, Vanhame, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light S. S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamship England, for Liverpool.
Ship Jacob A. Stamler, for Havre.

Below.

Ship Eliza, (Br.,) Patching 50 ds. from Liverpool with mdse. to Harbeck & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Also a ship with Williams & Guion's signal.

Brig L. H. Berry, 17 ds. from Cardenas—By pilot-boat Nettle.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 23—Below steamship Malta, from Liverpool. She will arrive up about 11 o'clock to-night.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 23—Arr. steamer Saragosa, from New-York; schrs. My Rover, from New-York; Annie Lewis, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23.—Passed in for Baltimore steamer Leipsic, from Bremen.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 22—Arr. brig Wanonah, Smith, Alexandria, for Boston; schrs. Franklin, Brown, Bucksport, for New-York; Mary L. Vankirk, Walker, Georgetown, D. C., for E. Weymouth; R. A. Ford, (Br.,) Carpenter, Dorchester, N. B., for New-York; Julia A. Berkle, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Addie A. Cowan, (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., for Rondout; Empire, Ferguson, Ellsworth, for Rondout; Ontario, Verril, Calais, for Warren, R. I.; H. P. Cushing, Torrey, Rondout, for Portsmouth; Joseph Fish, Turner, Fishing Bay, Md., for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Senator, Annie E. Martin, Julia Elizabeth, Ella Hay, John D. Griffin, J. P. Robinson, Adolph Hugel, Wm. Penn, Hannibal.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21—Arr. ships Annie Fish from New-York; Masheab, from Marseilles; Allians, from Rio Janerro; cld. Anne Maine, for Sidney with flour and Wheat.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-St., Up Stairs,

OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE

Gorham Mf'g Company STERLING SILVER WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham factory is the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IN THE WORLD, possessing all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, and employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling, and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods, beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

Great Reduction in Prices.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

We this day issue a NEW CATALOGUE, in which we print our VERY LOWEST PRICES, and from which we make no DISCOUNTS OR DEVIATION whatever.

Our object is to furnish to our Patrons THE VERY BEST PIANOS which can be manufactured, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES which will yield us a fair remuneration.

Rosewood 7-octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all Modern Improvements, at Prices from $475 to $600.

It will be our aim, as it has been during the past FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, to make the VERY BEST POSSIBLE INSTRUMENTS in every respect. Our rules are: NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK DONE TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood 7 1-3-octave Grand Pianos from our latest and best scales, from $1,050 to $1,300.

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67, 70, 21, 51, 64, 27, 61, 17, 4, 22, 19, 5, 77.

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